The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,497—New Series BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday
— POONAH	3130	500	J. Orman	3rd Nov.
L. BOKHARA	2932	500	H. Weighell	10th ,,
— SURAT	3142	530	A.W.Adamson	17th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. The others passengers change vessels at Port Said.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS.—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class. Rs.	500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.—			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.		1882.
SUTLEJ	4194	760	A. H. Swanson	3rd	Nov.
MIRZAPORE	3867	600	C. G. Perrins	17th	,,

Return Tickets are now issued :— 1st Class. 2nd Class.

	Rs.	Rs.
To King George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	*375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two months)	210	105
To Calcutta and back do.	330	165
To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months)	450	225
To Hongkong and back (available for three months)	630	300
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	405

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th September, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES (UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and ever versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.	To Marseilles.
I Class ..£ 500 ; including	I Class ..£ 520 ; including
II do..... 340 } wines.	II do..... 350 } wines.
III do..... 150 } With food.	III do..... 155 } With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hamburg-house. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agents.

The following or other first Class Steamers will leave Bombay for

SINGAPORE, on Wednesday.....1st Nov. 1882.
CHINA, on Friday.....1st Dec. 1882.
MALLIA, on Friday.....15th Dec. 1882.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO on Monday.....1st Jan. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa, I Class Calais Route..£ 25 Brighton Route £ 20
,, ,, II do. do. .. 70 do. .. 48
From Naples, I do. do. .. 145 do. .. 100
,, ,, II do. do. .. 100 do. .. 70

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

G. OLCESE
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, Oct. 11, 1882.

[redacted] LINE.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE new first-class steamer COLOMBO, 2,017 tons, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 30th October.

She has, in common with the other new steamers of this Company, splendid accommodation for passengers, being built specially with a view to their comfort, the cabins being roomy and containing two berths only. She carries a Doctor.

These steamers make the run to Marseilles in 20 days.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
For further particulars apply to
Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

The above steamer will be followed by the Canton, which will sail for Marseilles, 21st November.

N.B.—Owing to the quick outward passage of the above steamer, the date of her departure has been altered from 6th November to 30th October.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail
ORION	G. Mahorcich..	3,500	550	8th Nov.
PANDORA (new)..G. Sturli.....		3,800	550	8th Dec. 1883.
BERENICE (new)..P. Crillovich ...		3,500	550	8th Jan.
HELIOS.....	A. Tercig	2,000	400	8th Feb.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices, as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400 ..	Rs. 280 ..	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295 ..	143 0
To Port Said..	320	255 ..	131 0
To Suez	300	240 ..	122 0
To Aden	170	130 ..	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
BERENICE (new)..P. Crillovich	...	3,500	550	2nd Nov.
HELIOS.....	A. Tercig	2,000	400	2nd Dec.

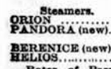
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 9, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
MERTON HALL....	J. Verrill ..	4,100	500	To follow
WERNETH HALL..	O. Lloyd....	4,000	500	do.
WISTOW HALL....	T. Collin....	2,700	400	do.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.
Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., 4 KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY, (Established 1867)

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groups at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following Companies :—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company, Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival," including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HUZARA, 2,078 Tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd November, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalor, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore and False Point. Forts are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st November, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on 29th October, 1882, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. MECCA, 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th November, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value must accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th October, 1882. Agents.

HILL LINE OF TWIN SCREW STEEL STEAMERS.

THE new first class steamer NOTTING HILL, 4,000 tons tonnage, 600 horse-power, will leave Bombay for LIVERPOOL on or about the 28th instant.

This magnificent steamer has unrivalled passenger accommodation and carries a doctor and a stewardess. She steams fast and is expected to make a very quick passage to Liverpool.

A first class table is provided, and wines, &c., are obtainable on board at moderate prices.

The state-rooms are larger than usual and only accommodate two persons, and are arranged on a new and exceedingly comfortable principle.

First-class passage to Liverpool Rs. 450. For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

THE S. S. ARMENIA, 3,395 tons, 450-horse power, Captain Geo. H. Read, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL, on the 31st October, 1882.

For passages apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH,

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per bottle Re. 1-12. Cash per doz. Rs. 20.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1lb. each

Cash, Re. 1-2.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands, (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz, Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DRY PLATE PHOTOGRAPHY.

THOMAS'S

EXTRA RAPID "PALL MALL" PLATES.

		Cash Prices.
4½ × 3½	per doz. ..... Rs.	2 4
5 × 4	,, ... ,,	3 4
6½ × 4½	,, ... ,,	5 0
7½ × 4½	,, ... ,,	5 8
8½ × 6½	,, ... ,,	9 0
9 × 7	,, ... ,,	10 0
10 × 8	,, ... ,,	13 0
12 × 10	,, ... ,,	19 0

Special Terms by the Gross.

Sole agents for the Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN INDIA.

EVERY ARTICLE OF SUPERIOR AND UNIFORM QUALITY.

Sliding-body Cameras.
Bellows-body Cameras.
Binocular Cameras.
Scenograph Portable Cameras.
Camera Stands.
Portrait and View Lances.
Portable Tents.
Printing Frames.
Plate Boxes.
Developing Stands.
Baths and Dippers.
Dishes and Trays.
Glass Plates & Cutting Shapes.
Collodion Bottles and Filters.
Rolling & Burnishing Machines.
Cameo Presses and Dies.
Head Rests, Back Grounds.
Albumenized Papers, Collodions.
Gold, Silver, and Chemicals.
Varnishes, Card Mounts, &c.

THE importance of purity in Photographic Chemicals must suggest itself to all. Our imports have for the past half century been acknowledged as PRACTICALLY PURE, THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, and of UNIFORM STRENGTH AND CHARACTER. Commercial samples (as met with in Indian bazaars), though perhaps unadulterated in the strict sense of the term, are not always to be depended upon, as they are liable to be contaminated with other matter which will unfavourably affect results when operating.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

BY SINA.

PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

OFFICIAL MAP OF THE DELTA, LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the English and French Admiralty Surveys and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of Mahmud Bey, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS, PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BANDMANN SEASON.

GAIETY THEATRE, October, 1882.

HERR BANDMANN most respectfully begs to inform the Public of Bombay that he has engaged the Gaiety Theatre for one month positively, and will continue the season for another, provided sufficient inducement is offered him to do so. Herr Bandmann has entered into an engagement for his season with that charming, young, and highly talented artiste, who has all over India, Australia, and America gained the highest eulogiums, both as a tragedienne and comedienne,

MISS LOUISE BEAUDET.

HERR BANDMANN HAS FURTHER ENGAGED A POWERFUL LONDON COMPANY

Of ten Performers, now on their way hither (by P. & O. s. s. Sutlej), consisting of the following ladies and gentlemen :—

MESDAMES :
JENNIE GWYNNE,
First Juvenile Artiste, late of Opera Comique, London.
BLANCHE REEVES,
Vocalist, and Opera Bouffe Actress, late of the Globe Theatre, London.
EMILIE BLAINE,
Light Comedy, an old Indian Favorite,

MESSRS :
AUGUSTUS GLOVER,
Star and Leading Actor, late of Drury Lane, Adelphi, and Princess' Theatre, London.
ARTHUR RODNEY,
Comedian and Character Actor, late of the Theatre Royal, Manchester.
ARTHUR McCULLOCH,
Leading Juvenile Gentleman of the Gaiety Theatre, London,
CHARLES LOBBETT,
Heavies, and Character Parts, late of Drury Lane Theatre, London,
GEORGE CROFTON,
Light Comedian, late of English Provincial and Indian Theatres.
LEONARD CRETE,
Character Actor, late of Opera House, Melbourne.
JOSEPH ARNOLD,
Comedian, late of Theatre Royal, Birmingham.

HERR BANDMANN has further gone to the expense of engaging a London Mechanist,
MR. ALFRED POOLE,
Who will conduct the "Mis en Scene" of all the productions.

Arrangements have also been made with
HERR MAURICE FREIBERGER
To paint some of his celebrated Scenery.

The Orchestra, numbering eight performers, will be under the baton of Mr. DUDLEY WYATT,
AND FOR THE
OPERA NIGHTS A SPECIAL CHORUS
Has been engaged of twelve Gentlemen and six Ladies.

The Opening Play, in which the ENTIRE Company will appear, will be the famous Five Act emotional Drama, entitled

PROOF:
OR, THE
CELEBRATED CASE,
Played by Herr Bandmann at the Adelphi Theatre, London, and which crested in that city, as well as in Paris, Berlin, and New York, one of the greatest sensations in the annals of the stage.

NEW DRESSES, NEW SCENERY, AND NEW APPOINTMENTS.

The Repertoire will consist of the following:—

TRAGEDIES.—King Lear, Richard the Third, Hamlet, Romeo and Juliet, Othello, Richelieu, &c.

PLAYS.—Hunchback, Leah, The Woman of the People, Dead or Alive (written by Tom Taylor for Herr Bandmann, and played by him over 200 Nights at the Queen's Theatre, London), Shaughran, Corsican Brothers (for which great preparations are being made), East Lynne, Colleen Bawn, Blighted Lives, The Stranger, Green Bushes, Proof, &c., &c.

COMEDIES.—Diplomacy, Caste, Much Ado about Nothing, David Garrick, As You Like It, The Colonel, Merchant of Venice, School for Scandal, The Rivals, The Two Roses, &c.

OPERA BOUFFE.—Patience*, Billee Taylor, Manteaux Noir*, Les Cloches de Corneville, The Grand Duchess, Trial by Jury, La Mascotte*, and Boccaccio.

* Now played in London to enormous houses.

To give perfect comfort to the audience, and make this the most complete Season ever given in Bombay, Herr Bandmann has arranged with the

EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY

To introduce their new INCANDESCENT LAMPS, and thus take away the heat and objectionable smell of the gas, and making it the coolest establishment in India.

☞ Two Subscription Nights weekly have been set aside by special desire, and for the convenience of those who wish to catch the Train for Matheran on Saturdays,

☞ TUESDAY AND FRIDAY. ☜

The following rates for the Eight Nights have been decided upon :—

One Stall for eight Performances	Rs. 24
One Box to hold four	,, 100

It will be seen that Subscription Rates are much less than charged in former seasons. No play will be played twice on Subscription Nights.

Subscription Tickets not transferable.

The Manager begs to say that in spite of enormous expenses, and the great attraction placed before the public, it has been decided not to raise the Prices of Admission.

NOTICE.—Unless a sufficient number of Subscribers come forward to induce the management to prolong his stay, the Season will positively be only for one month.

Subscription List now open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

D. E. BANDMANN, Manager.

NOTICE.

IT IS PARTICULARLY REQUESTED that Ladies and Gentlemen DRIVING to WITNESS the SPORTS and ENTERTAINMENT to be given on Gaiety near, the OVAL in honour of the INDIAN CONTINGENT pass up the Mayo and Queen's Roads from the corner of the Post Office and Church Gate Street Station, but that they DO NOT TURN THEIR CARRIAGES TO RETURN BY THE SAME ROADS. All carriages when leaving will be required to pass on towards the Band-stand and return by rounding the Secretariat and down Rampart Row.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.
Byculla, Police Office, 27th October, 1882.

NOTICE.—SATURDAY 28th being a public holiday, the undermentioned EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation.
E. J. REID, pro Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.
THOS. FORREST, Agent.
For the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited).
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited).
J. HUTTON, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
J. M. GRIGOR, Agent.

Bombay, 26th October, 1882.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith Empress of India.

PETITION for PROBATE of the WILL of CULLIANDAS BHUGWANDAS of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

BAI ICHA, widow of the said CULLIANDAS BHUGWANDAS, deceased ..... } Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate. Witness SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 25th day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-two and in the Forty-sixth year of our Reign.

THE SEAL OF THE HIGH COURT BOMBAY. } F. H. DeBRITO, Registrar. J. W. ORR, The 26th day of Oct. 1882.

Messrs. MACFARLANE & EDGELOW, Attorneys for the Petitioner.

Now ready, price 6d.,

FAMILY HERALD for OCTOBER,

Containing :

SERIAL STORIES.	LEADING ARTICLES.
RED RIDING HOOD.	The Sense of Gratitude in Appreciative Readers.
HIS WEDDED WIFE.	Aches and Pains.
TIFF.	Greed of Fame.
COMPLETE STORIES.	The Selfishness of Religious Thought.
PAPA'S BLESSING.	Ailing Nerves of Eye & Ear.
A LUCKY SLIP.	Answers to Correspondents.
MEG'S ADVICE.	Scientific and Useful.
MILLY.	Poetry.
A PURITAN MARRIAGE.	Cookery. Miscellanea.

FAMILY HERALD, Part 473.

NOTE.—RED RIDING HOOD,
By the Arthur of "Olive Varcoe," &c., was commenced in Part 470, and continued in Parts 471, 472 and 473. These may be had, Price 6d. each, by order of all Newsvendors.

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD, Part for October.
The Australasian says :—
"This favourite domestic magazine retains all its old interest and variety."

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD, Part 473.
The Daily Argus says :—
"This domestic magazine is second to none with which we are acquainted."

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD, Part for October.
The Darling Downs Gazette says :—
"Among the English periodicals received in Australia there is one, we believe, that receives a warmer welcome than is accorded to any other publication of its kind in the world. . . . . Its reputation has been ably preserved, and its character as the best family magazine of light, wholesome, and amusing reading, has been nobly sustained."

The

FAMILY HERALD may be had in Half-yearly Volumes (4s. 6d.) and in Monthly Parts (6d.) of all Colonial Booksellers and Newsagents; or the Monthly Part direct, from W. Stevens, 421, Strand, London, for 1is. per annum, post free.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

GRATIS AND POST FREE ON APPLICATION

THE FOLLOWING ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
CHEMICAL AND MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS, MEDICINE CHESTS,
AND GENERAL PHARMACY STOCK.
TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.
TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, ARTISTS' COLOURS AND MATERIALS.
TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
HATS, HELMETS, TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUX, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.
TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.
TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
OILMAN'S STORES, PRESERVED PROVISIONS, WINES, SPIRITS,
BEERS, LIQUEURS, AND TOBACCONIST'S SUNDRIES.
TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
TABLE GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE.
TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
GAMES, GYMKHANA KIT, SPORTING AMMUNITION AND REQUISITES.
TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
HORSE AND STABLE GEAR, WHIPS, VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS AND MEDICINES
TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, AND HALL-MARKED SILVER GOODS.

(To the Profession and Trade only.)

TREACHER & COMPANY'S WHOLESALE PRICED LIST OF
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIALTIES FOR 1882-83.

CRAVATS, COLLARS, BRACES,

FITTED WITH THE MOST APPROVED FASTENINGS, &c.

Knot Scarfs, in great variety, all the new Shapes and Colours	...	...	Rs.	2	0 to Rs. 3 0
Pin Scarfs, with renewing knots	...	...	...	2	8 to 3 8
Made Bows, all Colours	...	...	...	1	0 to 2 4
Cambric Scarfs, one hundred Patterns of the latest designs	...	...	each.	0	12
Folded Ties, do. do.	do.	...	per doz.	6	0
French Braces	...	...	...	1	8 to 2 0
The New American Brace, Argosy ...	...	...	...	2	8 to 5 12
Three-fold Linen Collars, all the latest Shapes	...	...	per doz.	6	12

CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

HOAR & CO., 13, Rampart-Row, BOMBAY.

YEATMAN'S YEAST POWDER. BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER.

35,000 lbs. of Yeast Powder were supplied to the Zulu War, and 40,000 lbs. to the Turco-Russian War.

YEATMAN'S YEAST POWDER has no alkaline taste, gives no discolouration, and articles made with it, need not be baked immediately after they are made.

BORWICK'S GOLD MEDAL BAKING POWDER is a cheap and ready Table Delicacy always at hand.

PUDDINGS WITHOUT EGGS.			PASTRY WITH LESS BUTTER.			
Yeatman's Yeast Powder, 6*d.* tins,	per tin	Rs. 0 4 6	per doz. Rs.	3	0	0
Borwick's Baking Powder, 1*d.* packets,	per packets	,, 0 1 0	,, ,,	0	8	0
Do do do 6*d.* tins,	per tin	,, 0 4 6	,, ,,	3	0	0

W. J. ESSAI,
PURVEYING AND PROVISION CASH STORES, FORBES-STREET,
FORT, AND ESPLANDE CROSS-ROAD, OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET,
BOMBAY.

OFFICER'S "SERVICE" TRUNKS.

THE NEW REGULATION SIZE & PATTERN.
Size 30" by 15" by 12"
PRICE, Rs. 40.

WE are now prepared to supply the above; they are made in the best and strongest quality only, and have slinging-irons attached to the straps. We guarantee them to stand the roughest usage. For TROOPSHIP or SERVICE use they cannot be equalled.

ASQUITH & LORD, THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHER USERS OF POWER IN BULK.

WATER POWER, varying from 100 to 1,000 H. P., is available at 38 sites on the Bari Doab and Western Jumna Canals in the Punjab.

The tracts in which the Water Power is situated are :—

(*a.*) Between the rivers Beas and Ravi, to the North of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway 26 sites, close to the Amritsar and Pathankote Railway now under construction.

(*b.*) To the West of, and about 16 miles from, the river Jumna, 12 sites, on a Navigable Cana running from Karnal to Delhi, and within easy distance of the grand Trunk Road.

Leases will be granted for 20 years, on the following approximate rates per H. P. per annum.

For the first	3 years	...	...	...	...	Rs. Nil.
Do. second	5 ,,	...	...	...	...	,, 60
Do. third	6 ,,	...	...	...	...	,, 100
Do. fourth	6 ,,	...	...	...	...	,, 150

Full particulars can be obtained from the Office of the Joint Secretary to Government, Punjab Irrigation Branch, Lahore, and information regarding the Water Power available at the various sites and their local advantages, can be obtained from the Offices of the Superintending Engineer, Bar, Doab Canal, Amritsar, Superintending Engineer, Western Jumna Canal, Delhi.

By order,
R. HOME, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
Offg. Joint Secretary, Government, Punjab,
Lahore, 24th Jany. 1882. P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

			R.
MASON and HAMLIN'S AMERICAN ORGAN ; Five Octaves, Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Patent Resonant Case, Panelled Front and Sides, best finish, Walnut Case		... ...	550
Ditto	in Upright Resonant Case, Full Organ Knee Stop, Grand Swell, Twelve Stops—(New Model)	... ...	600
Ditto	with Ornamental Top and Gold panels, 10 stops and 2 swells (New Model)	... ...	650
Ditto	in Gothic case, with 12 stops and 2 swells (a very powerful Instrument) New Model	... ...	750
AMERICAN ORGANS BY BELL & CO.			
With Ornamental case with Rack at the back for Music, 2 Stops and Knee Swell ..		... ...	350
Ditto. Ditto.	With 8 Stops and Knee Swell	... ...	450
AMERICAN ORGANS BY ESTY.			
With Two sets of Reeds. Four Stops, and Knee Swell	... ...	... ...	300
AMERICAN ORGANS BY SMITH.			
Very Handsome, 2 Knee Swells and 11 Stops ...	... ...	... ...	450
THE DISTRICT ORGAN BY MASON AND HAMLIN.			
Compass, 3 Octaves and 2 Notes	... ...	... ...	120

HARMONIUMS.

Solid Oak, 4 Octaves	100
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and two Blowers...	120
Solid Mahogany, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, 2 Blowers	160
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 Blowers, Expression Stop and Wind Indicator ...	180
Church Harmonium, Massive Oak Case, Handsomely Carved Consoles. Five rows of Vibrators with eighteen Stops, the whole of the mechanism is made on an improved system, which adds greatly to the solidity and roundness of tone, and diminishes the chances of derangement when exposed to damp and to varying temperature	800

HARMONIUM EXPRESSIF.

In Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	250
In handsome Walnut Case, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom ...	300
In handsome Walnut, &c., Compass C to C, 8 Stops, Wind Indicator, Pedal Protector zinc bottom...	350
In Ebony and Gold ditto ditto ditto ...	500

Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and Organs tuned by contract.
Pianofortes let out on hire at POONA and in the Bombay Presidency at moderate rates.
CATALOGUES OF MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here at 3 o'clock p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 1st proximo, for the consideration of the business left undisposed of at the Meeting held this day,

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation ; & Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Office, 27th October, 1882.

TO BE LET, an upper-storied BUNGALOW on the Gowalia Tank-road, the residence of the late H. J. Daly Sett, Esq. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, ROOMS in Grant Buildings—Stabling free. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a furnished RESIDENCE in the Fort, for two or three months. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that MIYA DADOOMIYA NOORMAHOMED SOORTI has CONTRACTED to SELL to MEMON HASSUM CURRIM all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at New Cazee Mohla, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 54, and Survey old No. 1732, and new Survey No. 841, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 896, and new No. 8064, and containing by admeasurement 155 8-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows ; on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the New Cazee Mohla Road, on the north by the property of Bhumsali Davidas Lulloobhoy, and on the south by the property of Khatri Joosub Rahamon, and are now in the occupation of the said Miya Dadoomiya Noormahomed and his tenants. All persons having any claim over the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift and lien or otherwise to make the same known to Messrs. SHAPOORJEE and THAKURDAS at their office in Rampart Row, No. 22, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims and the same, if any, shall be consid

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 27.

THE irregularity of telegraphic communication with home is still interfering with business. The latest in through Reuter from London is dated 25th, and private messages of yesterday have only been delivered late this evening. Things are not so active as to admit of any check on operations, however slight, and we are therefore quieter than even the adverse advices regarding produce would warrant.

Consols are again ⅛ higher at 101⅛, but French Rentes, if correctly quoted, are 1¼ lower at 116. In Indian loans no movement is reported and Exchange Bank shares are also unmoved.

Wheat is reported by Reuter unchanged, but private messages call it almost unsaleable not only in Liverpool but on the continent. In seeds the only change reported is a decline of 6d. per quarter in Bombay Linseed to arrive.

The decline in the Liverpool Cotton Market goes on with great rapidity. The tone at the close yesterday was said to be unchanged, sales 10,000 bales, including 1,000 of Surats, but spot quotations show a decline of ¼d. per lb. in Americans, Dholleras and Omras, 1-16d. in Broach, Hinguughaut and Dharwar, and 3-16d. in Comtas. In New York ready Mid Uplands remain at 10¾ cents., but March shipment has receded from 10·89 to 10·78 cents. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1882.	1881.	1880.
Wednesday's Receipts.....	37,000	33,000	35,000
Five day's do.	141,000	133,000	150,000
Total since 1st Sept.	1,061,000	1,092,000	1,287,000

EXCHANGE opened steady and some of the banks came out as sellers of demand at 1s. 7 13-16d., practically an advance of 1-32d. from yesterday. This firmness was difficult to account, for unless on the hypothesis that with the opening of business in Calcutta next week we might see more doing. After business was practically over for the day, however, London messages were received quoting Bar Silver at 51⅛d. per oz. sellers, and we may therefore anticipate a weaker state of things on Monday. No doubt the decline will be insignificant until the result of next Wednesday's Council drawings is known, but after that we cannot help thinking we shall see a fall of some importance. It is not only that Silver is so distinctly on the downward tack, but it is very generally believed here that the limit affixed to Councils lately, has been to some extent intended to aid the new loan which comes out on Wednesday, and that on the completion of the operation Government will then resume something like an approximate to the level of Silver. This of course is little more than a suspicion in mercantile circles, but be that as it may, there can be no doubt that every possible plan is being tried by Government who benefit exchange; and amongst others it is reported they have now in contemplation the advisability of withdrawing the privilege previously allowed to importers of silver of granting Mint certificates on the deposit of silver in the Mint. This, it is contended, is equivalent to a clear gain of something like three weeks' interest which, if done away with, would go to enhance the comparative value of Council drafts. There is no doubt some truth in the idea, but after all it is not small items of this nature which prevent Government getting a better price for their bills, but the broad fact that their drawings in conjunction with the position of silver and the balance of trade, render the exchange value of the rupee much less than they have for sometime past been endeavouring to maintain. Had this been recognised three or four months ago there can be no doubt that they might have placed sufficient at or above their present minimum to have tided over the existing depression, whereas there seems every probability of their hands being forced just when an ability to maintain a firm front would have stood them in good stead.

Closing quotations for ready bills on London are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 25-32d. per rupee	
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 23-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' right	1s. 8d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8 3-32d.	,,
Francs, 3 ,, ,, ...	2·12	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand at ⅛ to 3-16 premium, 60 days' sight at ⅜ per cent discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weaker again to-day and Fours have receded to Rs. 99½ ready, whilst for delivery in a month we question better than Rs. 99 could be got. Fours- still at Rs. 107½.

Bank. Banks are unchanged, ed in Spinning and decline of

before active

SEEDS and

FREIGHTS are the turn stea for Liverpool 17s. 6d. is now the current quotation and steamers are generally being held off the market in anticipation of a further improvement.

PIECE-GOODS exhibit no appreciable change.

COALS are firm with a fair inquiry, but few sellers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7p.ct.	1761
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do.	870
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do.	8 3-8d
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£	£			
ia Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	1 2
ional Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	3 12	97xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

ar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 50	1,150
ia Press Co	85	500	all	Rs. 75	500
ati Ginning Co....	100	500	all	15p.ct.	400
rt Press Co., Kur-					
hee	200	2,000	1,160	Rs.170	1,125
llo Press Co.					
mall shares) ..	750	400	400	40	485
ary	625	1,000	1 000	30 p.s.	625
ar Cotton Ginning					
d Press Co.....	600	500	all	Rs. 75	540
ach Cotton Gin-					
g and Press Co...	1,400	250	all	"	90xd
Collaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	"	1,192½
Dhollera P. & G. Co..	500	500	all	30	195
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	15	1,350
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	25 p.s.	2,575
French Press Co	300	500	all	7½ p.s.	550
Sind Press Co	100	2,000	700	Rs. 7·	530
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	392½
New Indian Press	2,400	12	12	Rs. 3·	27½
Prince of W. Press ..	500	.....	500	·00	485
Sind & Punjaub Cot-					
ton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,350
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	520
Volkart's Press Co....	450	0·1		6	160

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Railway Con-					
tal Stock	..	£20	218-3·0	p. ct	325
ay £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
o	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
o	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
L. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
w £1 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	325

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

steamer Galatia, 2014 tons, Captain J. D h, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

steamer Toledo, 1,896 tons, Captain A. Grinyesterday for Liverpool with a cargo of rice.

steamer Topaze, 1265 tons, Captain Gray, yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo.

B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Sirdhana, 2040 tons, in G. Brown, will sail to-day for Galle in st.

steamer Pearl, 366 tons, Captain W. Candler, sail to-day for Coast and Cutch, with a general o and 141 deck passengers.

ship Shahjehan, 908 tons, Captain T. Williams ved in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (25th with a general cargo and one first class and deck passengers.

steamer Inflexible, 1489 tons, Captain J. C. od, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a eral cargo, and Mr. Richard Branson and Mr. les Bonn as passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Abyssinia, 713 tons, ptain O. R. Mitchell, will sail to-morow for Katty- r coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and e following passengers :—Lieut. Chapman, Major and Mrs. Gordon, Surg. M. Adey, and 63 deck.

THE steamer Notting Hill, 2815 tons, Captain A. Hyde, will sail to-day for Liverpool, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Saunders and child, Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. Meadows, Miss Swanseger, Mr. J. J. Cruddock, Mr. H. Birch, Col. Watson, Miss Watson, Mrs. Viercy and child, three ladies, and three deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Oriental, 939 tons, aptain W. Britten, arrived in harbour yesterday m the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a eral cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. J. mill, Mr. J. Leark, Lieut. A. Fordyce, Lieut. Baxter, Mr. Benjamin Winsor, five native en, and 82 deck.

ARRIVALS.

	Commander.	From
.....	Macfarlane..	Suez, Oct. 11.
.....	Wildgoose ..	Suez, Oct. 13.
.....	Wenn	Suez, Oct. 11.
.....	Britten	Bu-sorah, Oct. 11.
.....	.....	Suez, Oct. 12.
.....	Williams	Mauritius, Sept. 25.
.....	.....	Suez, Oct. 12.
.....	.....	Suez, Oct. 15.

RES.

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 26.

Mein, Capt., 5th P. N. I., on leave, from Dera Ismail Khan.
Robinson, Lieut., 1st Goorkhas, on leave, from Dharumsala.
McInroy, Lieut. Col.-Comst. on duty, from Egypt.
Reilly, Capt. Comst., on duty, from Egypt.
Trevor, Major, 2nd M. N. I., on leave, from Madras.
Loftus Tottenham, Lieut., Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Deolalee.

OCTOBER 27.

Trawer, Capt., S. W. Borderers, on duty, from Secundrabad.
Anderson, Capt., Poona Horse, on duty, from Sirur.
Vigors, Lieut., 2nd Bombay L. C., on leave, from Poona.
Coward, Lieut., Wilts. Regt., on leave, from Rawal Pindee.
Fordyce, Lieut., Comst. Dept., on duty, from Quetta.
Baxter, Lieut., Glosters. Regt., on duty, from Quetta.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 27.

Durand, Lieut.-Col., 10th Bombay N. I. I., on retirement, to England.
Robinson, Ast. Apsthy., leave, to England.
Shaw, Lieut.-Col., R. Irish, from leave, to Rawal Pindee.
Wancliffe, Lieut.-Col., 14th Sikhs, on leave, to England.
Tanner, Lieut.-Col., S. C. on duty, to Darjeeling.
Walker, Lieut.-Col., S. C. on retirement, to England.
Bradshaw, Lieut., 24th P. N. I., on duty, to Mooltan.
Hunt, Lieut., 13th Huss. on duty, to Muttra.
Jenner, Lieut.-Col., R. E., on retirement, to England.
Hore, Major, General List, on leave, to England.
Griffiths, Surg.-Major, from levve, to Nowshera.
Powlett, Capt. R. A., on leave, to England.
Legge, Major, 9th Lancers, on leave, to Umballa.
Trevor, Major, 2nd M. N. I., on leave, to England.
Gwdwyn, Lieut., R. E., on duty, to Secundrabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, October 28.

The Drill Season will commence with a march out out on Saturday, the 4th November, 1882. Fall in at the Town Hall at 5 p.m. sharp (Bombay time.) Red uniforms, helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are present at the tram termini at Byculla and Grant-road at 4-30 p.m. and Girgaum and Colaba at 4 45 p.m., and all those met on the way will be supplied with tickets. Arms and accoutrements can be drawn from Head Quarters by applying to instructors of companies between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. daily (Sundays excepted). On and after Monday the 30th inst. there will be recruit and instruction drill daily at the Oval near the Bandstand at 6-30 a.m. Instructors are posted to companies as follows, Viz :—A and B. Companies Serjt. Major Abbott. C. and E. Companies Sergt. Instr. Walch, F. Company Drill Qurtr. R. Nictrol T. Company, Drill Instr. J. Barton.

Volunteers attending the Indian Contingent entertainment this evening are requested to do so in white uniform.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT ENTERTAINMENT.

THE ENTERTAINMENT to the INDIAN CONTINGENT will take place THIS AFTERNOON in the OVAL.

Visitors will be admitted from 2-30 o'clock (official time) at the entrance opposite the University Hall.

The Troops will arrive on the ground about 4 o'clock.

The sports will commence at 4-30.

Dinner to the troops at 7.

Fireworks at 10.

Officers in Uniform will have admission to the Oval without tickets.

The six front rows of seats in the Pavillion will be reserved for ladies.

N. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
W. M. TENNENT,
28th Oct. 1882. Honorary Secretaries.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles 2s., 1s. 4½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.". " AGENTS WANTED."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany.
Established 1809.

OUR SPECIAL CONSIGNMENT of these CELEBRATED PIANOS, which is unusually large, owing to the increasing demand ARRIVED THIS DAY by the AUSTRIAN LLOYDS' s.s. PANDORA. Orders are now being registered.

Their revised prices are as follows :—

Plain square Piano.....	Rs. 750
Sympathetic square	,, 825
Semi-grand, on three legs	,, 1,375

PAYABLE BY 12 MONTHLY INSTALMENTS OR 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

For hire and the 2 years payable system full particulars and other information will be given on application.

Bombay, Sept. 25, 1882. C. MARCKS & Co.

IMPAIRED VISION.

DR. J. S. WELLS, F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon to King's College Hospital, in his Work on "Impaired Vision" says :—"The selection of Spectacles is of great importance ; and I have no hesitation in saying that the empirical haphazard plan of selection generally employed by Opticians is but too frequently attended by the worst consequences ; and that eyes are often permanently injured, which might, by skilful treatment, have been preserved for years." MESSRS. HARRIS & LAWRENCE, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, 20, Rampart Row, next the Oriental Bank, daily (Sundays excepted) 10 to 5.

Surgeon-Major Crocker writes :—"I have received your Spectacles, they suit me admirably." H. M. Clark, Esq., M.B., Medical Missionary, Dalhousie, writes :—The Spectacles have duly arrived, they are beautiful, I have recommended some patients to write to you for Spectacles. Similar testimonia s from Drs. Boyle, Hacan, Lynn, and Skipton, and hundreds of others. Pamphlet and Test Types, free on application.

CALENDAR—OCT.-NOV., 1882.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter.....	Nov. 2nd, 11h. 49·2m. p.m.
New ,, oon	,, 11th. 4h. 10·9m. a.m.
First Quarter	,, 18th, 1h. 37·8m. p.m.
Full Moon	,, 25th. 6h. 53·8m. a.m.

Days.	Festivals &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water.		Low Water.	
Oct.				H.	M.	H.	M.
Sat. 28	.....	5 0	5 28	0 11	3m 58 a	5 6	58m 2 a
Sun. 29	21st Sunday after Trinity.	6 1	5 27	0 0	47m 41 a	6 6	44m 43 a
Mon. 30	.....	6 1	5 27	1 1	30m 27 a	7 7	33m 25 a
Tu. 31	.....	6 2	5 26	2 2	15m 11 a	8 8	24m 11 a
Nov.							
Wed 1	English Mail expected.	6 2	5 25	3 3	3m 4 a	9 9	29m 7 a
Thr. 2	.....	6 2	5 25	3 4	59m 8 a	10 10	53m 16 a
Fri. 3	.....	6 3	5 24	4 5	58m 33 a	0 11	9m 48 a
Sat. 4	.....	6 3	5 24	6 7	4m 12m	1	17 a ...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PALLIS—October 26, at Malabar Hill, the wife of A. Pallis, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GILDER—ROBINSON—October 25, at Holy Trinity Church, Sonapore, by the Revd. Chas. Gilder, James Llewellyn, second son of G. C. Gilder, Asst. Secy. to Govt., to Sarah Ethel, daughter of the late John Robinson, J. N. No cards.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARKER—October 20, at Nya Doomka, the wife of Dr. R. A. Barker, Civil Surgeon, Sonthal Pergunnahs, of a daughter.

FEDDEN—October 20, at Mussoorie, the wife of Francis-edden, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, of a son (still-born.)

LEIGH—October 14, at Abbottabad, the wife of Lieutenant H. P. P. Leigh, B. S. C., Assistant Commissioner, of a son.

NORTON—October 23, at Kasauli, the wife of Mr. R. Norton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HENDERSON—BOLDEAU—October 18, at Shillong, Gilbert Stuart Henderson, Barrister-at-Law, High Court, Calcutta, to Mabel Jessie, second daughter of Colonel T. T. Boileau, late 20th Hussars.

DEATH.

LANGFORD—October 22, at Umballa, Amy Gladys, infant daughter of Captain George Edward and Henriette Bernard Langford, aged 1 month and 5 days.

MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

THE letter on "Hindu Reformers" is too long for our columns.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1882.

THE best feature of the brilliant reception organised for the Indian Contingent upon its return to these shores is its spontaneity. In its origin, as in its management, it is entirely due to the public spirit of the citizens themselves. No official impulse set it agoing, and it owes none of the gratifying success that has been attained to official support and encouragement. The Government has simply looked on, and while heartily approving of the excellent spirit manifested, has not deemed it necessary to put its own hand to the work. The men of the Indian Contingent have therefore the satisfaction of feeling that the cordiality with which they are welcomed back to India after their glorious toils in Egypt expresses the genuine sentiments of the Bombay community in their regard, and may be taken as a fair indication of the sentiments of the whole country. Apart from the compliment to the army involved in this manifestation of good will and sympathy, the political significance of an event which marks so conspicuously the new-born interest of all classes of the community in the triumph of the external policy of the Empire cannot be overlooked. It has been the fashion to dwell upon the growing alienation between Europeans and natives, and to lament the want of common interests and common aspirations to bind them together in a bond more enduring than links of steel. But it is clear that these lamentations were premature : there is no such alienation as that supposed to exist ; and if all classes of the community be associated in a common policy all will rejoice at the success to which their labours have contributed.

This Egyptian campaign, decisive and brilliant as it has been, was too short and too facile to test fully the great military resources of India. But it has sufficed to show to the world that England can, whenever the need may arise, dispose with perfect ease and celerity of all those resources, which are practically illimitable. While it was imagined that Great Britain could only confront the armed nations of the Continent with the limited army raised at home by voluntary enlistment, and that a considerable portion of that army must be employed in garrisoning this country, it might be a question whether India was not really a source of weakness rather than of strength to the Empire. But when once the great truth has been grasped that India is for military purposes an integral portion of the Empire, and that a community of military resources can be established at any moment, a more correct estimate will be formed of the efforts which a British Government might put forward. The calculations of army reformers in England have been based, and we admit very properly, on the strength which might be wielded by the thirty-five millions who inhabit the British Isles. It is very sensible to organise the British army on these bases. The United Kingdom alone is nearly as populous as, and infinitely wealthier than, France, Germany, or Austria. Russia, it is true, has a greater population, but it is scattered over an enormous area, and is absolutely wanting in the general enlightenment which has contributed so largely to the successes of the German army. From the financial point of view Russia may be reckoned as a bankrupt State, and though there is a good deal of shrewdness in the remark that bankrupt Governments can always find money to fight, later experiences have proved that their ability to do so is limited by precisely the same considerations that affect peaceful pursuits. A policy of forced loans and military requisitions must come to an end, and if by such methods a nation prolongs a campaign, its resources may be thereby crippled for a generation. Were it necessary, therefore, England would be quite as able to defend herself in the field from the attack of an European State as ever she was in times gone by. England, it is true, has only a voluntary army, but the army is now a vast training school passing trained soldiers into a steadily-growing reserve. Other agencies are at work teaching the military art, and there are very few men now to be found in England or Scotland who have not been taught to handle a rifle and perform the ordinary evolutions of drill. When the gradual work of political amelioration will have been perfected, and produced those beneficent results which sooner or later it is bound to produce, we may expect to see the martial qualities of the Irish race turned wholly to the benefit of a co-partnery from which Ireland may hope ultimately to obtain the greatest material advantage. But there is now no probability of England being engaged in a purely European quarrel. The "aggrandisement of the French Monarchy" (that bugbear of William III.), or anything analogous to it, has no longer any terrors for us. We would never again fight for the thrones of Maria Theresa or the Bourbon kings, and even the family disputes of German princelets have no more interest for us than the struggles of the Guelphs and the Ghibellines. We might, indeed, make an effort to keep Antwerp out of the hands of the French, and Rotterdam from the Germans. But, unless Belgium and Holland resisted, we would not fight for them, and, if they did, neither France nor Germany would venture on annexation. If we had to draw the sword in this matter we would not do so without allies, and our operations on land would be simply defensive.

It follows that in almost every conceivable contingency our wars will be Imperial wars, in which the several provinces of the Empire will, more or less, have some common interest. The realization of this great fact is doing more for an imperial confederation than would have been accomplished by a *Zollverein*, or by hundreds of those whimsical schemes which Mr. R. A. Macfie delighted to propound. It was, until recently, a prevailing impression that the autonomy of the colonies would lead to eventual independence, inasmuch as they required no foreign policy, and would not consent to be involved in European disputes which did not concern them. But within the last week or two, Sydney and Melbourne have been agitated by the proceedings of the French in Madagascar. Whether their fears about their line of communications with the markets of the world are well-founded or not, the fact that the danger has been realised shows the necessity of maintaining the bonds with the mother-country as a protection against the aggressive tendency of foreign Powers. The late Egyptian campaign, by bringing European and Indian troops together in a common cause, has ratified the community of interest between England and her most splendid dependency. If England possesses unlimited financial resources, India has an equally boundless amount of fighting material ; and the world has now seen that these two indispensable factors in warfare can be willingly united in a joint enterprise. The native soldiers who will be fêted in Bombay to-day were no more mercenaries. They were men who fought for the interest of their country quite as fully as did the English soldiers who shared the glories of victory along with them. And their achievements have proved them to be worthy of the companionship. A correspondent at Cairo has testified to the surprise with which General Baron von Hagenau, the German representative at Sir Garnet Wolseley's headquarters, beheld the discipline of the Indian troops. He confessed to be speaking the views of his countrymen when he said he had always considered the army of India as an irregular army. The dash of the Bengal Lancers and the pluck and endurance of the Sikhs and Pathans will have convinced him that, when drilled and led by British officers, the martial races of Hindustan are worthy of comparison with some of the finest troops of the world. And further, the spectacle to be witnessed to-day will confirm that "solidarity" between the races, in time of need, which must exercise a powerful political influence in all future dealings with Great Britain. In the neighbourhood of the tropics the Indian troops have proved themselves beyond rivalry ; and when England fights in those "ungenial climes" to which Mr. Gladstone referred some years ago, if she does not care to employ the hardy mountain tribes, who are quite as proof against cold as the European, she can utilise the Indian troops to relieve British garrisons, and so set the Europeans free for active service. There is not a possible emergency in which the military resources of India might not, directly or indirectly, be advantageous to the Empire, and by cordial union a naval and military organisation may be established, which for mobility and strength would render all others insignificant by comparison.

YESTERDAY the Education Commission sat for the second time in Bombay. Mr. Principal Wordsworth was examined, or rather cross-examined, but at no great length. His evidence-in-chief has been already published in our columns ; Mr. Lee Warner now put some questions to him to elucidate some minor points. Mr. Wordsworth very emphatically refused his assent to the oft-repeated allegation that young men educated in the Government colleges are apt to fall into habits of intemperance and immorality, or into courses which lead to the rupture of family life. Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh, a Vakil of the High Court, was the next witness. He had been for some years a deputy inspector of the Education Department, and he gave it as his opinion that the number of primary schools in Bombay is insufficient. He thought primary instruction in Bombay was sought for by the people in general, except Mussalmans of the non-commercial classes, and not by any particular classes only. He was not aware of any classes speciallp holding themselves aloof from it, nor of any class practically excluded from it. The attitude of the influential classes towards the spread of elementary education was on the whole one of indifference. The peculiar feeling of the Mussalmans in reference to education arose from want of power to appreciate the value of education in consequence of their great ignorance, and from a belief that education would act prejudicially on the religious instincts and opinions of their children. This feeling would be removed, he thought, if the work of Mussalman education was placed in the hands of committees of their own co-religionists in the constancy of whose religious feelings the public had confidence, and who were not reputed to be moved by a desire of gaining the favour of Government. The efforts of the Anjuman-i-Islam were not, in his opinion, likely to be very successful, as the Mussalman public thought that the Shiah influence preponderated in its councils, and therefore strongly distrusted its intentions. The preponderance of the Shiahs in the teaching staff has, he considered, done much to increase the suspicions and distrust of this over-suspicious community. Mr. Parekh held that the withdrawal of Government from the direct management of higher schools and colleges would have very injurious effects on the spread of education. His views as to the necessity of imparting formal instruction on the moral duty of the student would find approval with Sir Richard Temple. He complained that definite instruction in duty and the principles of moral conduct occupied no place in the course of Government schools. There should, he said, be arrangements for imparting instruction in these matters, as well as in reference to the formation of good habits, about once or twice a week throughout the whole of a scholar's course. The Rev. R. Rive, who has been a teacher at St. Xavier's in Bombay for sixteen years, said that the Indo-Portuguese and Parsees, and some castes of the Hindus, as Brahmins, Parbhus, Bhatias, and Baniahs, are eager enough not only for primary, but also for higher education. In respect to the Catholic schools, he said that the greater number of the scholars are, of course, Catholics. Parsees have no objection to join, nor Hindus, e. Brahmins especially, Parbhus, and Bania. Incidentally he gave his opinion on a point of some interest. He said that if Government spends about Rs. 30,000 upon scholarships to natives, European and Eurasian lads should have the possibility of getting something too. European and Eurasian families with Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 cannot compete with native families with Rs. 75 to Rs. 150 in the struggle for life. They have to send their lads with an elementary education to earn their livelihood as clerks at a low salary, or to learn a trade for which they are ill-fitted by nature. The chief defect of the educational system appears, in his view, to be that education is entirely sacrificed to instruction, and instruction, on account of the frequent examinations and the variety of subjects, degenerates into cramming. He thought that if the Government were to withdraw from the management of higher institutions, competition amongst colleges and the examination would keep up the general standard of education. Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, Registrar of the High Court on the Appellate side, was examined. He had been Educational Inspector in Sind, and he gave some interesting results of his experience in that province. Speaking generally, the people in those parts are indifferent to education. In Sind the withdrawal of Government to any great extent from the management of the high schools would, in his opinion, be most certainly fatal to them. The institution of a college in that province he regarded as impracticable.

THE Bombay Corporation has shown an admirable eagerness to commemorate the triumphant return of the Indian Contingent after its successes in Egypt. Only a fortnight since Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee and Captain Tennent, after consulting a few representative men, undertook the organization of a suitable public demonstration on the occasion of the arrival of the Contingent in Bombay. A committee was, formed, and subscriptions were procured to a considerable amount. Before a week had elapsed there was sufficient in hand to begin the preparations ; ample funds were certain to come in, and, as a matter of fact, have come in, but while there was in some quarters a doubt upon the point, it was proposed to apply to the Corporation for Rs. 5,000, Mr. Nanabhoy very off-handedly guaranteeing the amount in case the Corporation might feel any hesitation in applying Municipal moneys to such a purpose. Yesterday the Corporation met, and Mr. Nanabhoy, as one of the honorary secretaries, was able to inform the Corporation that subscriptions to the amount of Rs. 15,000 had been obtained, and that as everything budgeted for, only came to Rs. 12,000, he would not move the resolution which stood in his name for a grant of Rs. 5,000. The enthusiasm of certain members of the Corporation would not, however, hear of the Rs. 5,000 not being required ; the sum should, in their view, be voted all the same, wanted or not wanted. The good sense of the majority, however, shrank from the wastefulness of such a course. "What are a thousand crowns to the king?" asked a French Countess of Necker, when she was pressing for a pension. "Madame," said the Minister, "a thousand crowns are the taxe of a whole village!" And so five thousand rupees in the Municipal treasury are the taxes of many streets ; they should not be given when they are not wanted, or even asked for, merely to indulge in a feeling of generosity which would be better gratified at the personal cost of the donors. But inasmuch as it was advisable to associate the Corporation with the general rejoicing on the occasion of the return of the troops, it was decided to contribute the amount towards a public garden to be called the Egyptian Garden, which would commemorate in a permanent form the return of the Contingent from Egypt. Technical difficulties were surmounted by granting the money to the Committee with a suggestion that it should be so laid out. Thus due honour will be paid to the brave men whom all Bombay will to-day turn out to fête, and the sound principle is laid down once for all that Municipal moneys shall, by preference, be laid out on permanent memorials which will be of advantage to posterity, and perpetuate the remembrance of great events, and the actors in them. This is a very good rule of conduct for guidance on future occasions.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, OCT. 3.

THE well-known aphorism that "nothing succeeds like success" has received ample illustrations here since I last wrote. Sir Garnet Wolseley's successes have converted the Turkish journals of Stamboul from being violent partisans of Arabi Pasha to being equally violent opponents of the fallen chief. We hear no more of his patriotism ; his love for Islam, his virtues, his valour and his victories. The Turkish journals have discovered that he is a drunkard and has lost his reason—a belief which the English correspondents in Egypt, who have seen him, do not appear to share—that he has poisoned several young Egyptian officers who had disobeyed his orders, and that he is a "miserable" wretch who has imperilled Islam and the Kaliphate. These wretched papers never write of him now except as "the miserable Arabi" and have "damned with faint praise" the generous determination of the English to save his life. Hobart Pasha, who always speaks the language of the back-stairs of Yildiz Kiosk, and who not six weeks ago was loudly proclaiming his belief that the English troops would never fire a shot, and that Arabi Pasha would become the "foremost man in the Turkish Empire," has now deserted his Empire, has how deserted his protégé, and devotes himself to praising the Sultan for having proclaimed Arabi to be a rebel. I am always sorry to see that many people in England appear to believe in Hobart Pasha, and to think that his opinion on Turkish affairs is valuable. In reality, there is not any man more incompetent, more shallow, more time-serving, or more self-seeking than Hobart Pasha. He is always boasting that he has had long interviews with the Sultan, and when he does so we ask ourselves whether the interview was conducted by telephone, as we feel sure that he did not come into the Sultan's presence. He is always boasting that important commissions have been given to him by the Sultan, but nothing ever comes of them ; and he continually declares that he will not suffer this thing to be done, or that he will insist on that thing being done, when in sober truth he has no power either for obstruction or performance. By the leading Turks he is called "Deli Pasha" or the "Mad Pasha," but there is a clear method in his madness, and it takes the form of mischief. He is a very good modern counterpart of "Parolles" in "All's Well that Ends Well," and is always planning and proposing some exquisite plan for fetching off his "drum." Now even this bubble has deserted Arabi, to whom in short we may apply the words which Mark Antony used with regard to Julius Cæsar :—

But yesterday the word of Cæsar might
Have stood against the world ; now lies he there,
And none so poor to do him reverence.

As they can no longer praise the valour or the victories of Arabi Pasha, the Turkish journals, which would die of inanition if they were not fulsome in their praises of some undeserving person, have fallen back upon the most glowing laudations of the Sultan, whose "masterly policy" has, in their opinion, neutralised Arabi's valour and converted his victories into defeats. They could easily be led on to declare that Abdul Hamid took the field at the head of his faithful English troops, and personally conducted the war. George the fourth always declared that he in person fought the battle of Waterloo, and although Abdul Hamid himself is not the man to claim a credit which does not belong to him, his flatterers are quite capable of telling their half-informed readers that he fought at Tel-el-Kebir. The Sultan is still fed from day to day by Turkish scribes with the pompous adulatory phrases upon which the pride of his ancestors was nourished. He is still, in official language, "The Sultan of the Sultans ; the Emperor of the powerful Emperors ; the Dispenser of Crowns to the Khosroes who sit upon thrones ; and the shadow of God upon the earth." Although Abdul Hamid is by no means personally popular, this arrogant view of his position as Sultan meets with a ready acceptance from his Moslem subjects. They do not like the monarch, but they adore the throne, and they fully endorse all his pretensions. When the Russian war broke out, an old and learned Ulema said to a friend of mine : "Why does not the Padishah take the Russian Emperor's crown, and give it to Queen Victoria?" Nothing useful can be expected from a monarch who never hears the truth ; and in the Egyptian case the praises of his policy are especially false and mischievous. For his "masterly policy" has simply been one of obstructive inactivity, which would assuredly have been converted into open hostility to the English Sultan's cause in the event of reverse. Even since the crushing defeats which the Egyptians have sustained he has displayed a petty gentleness towards his "faithful allies," whose want his previous unmanly conduct has been the direct cause of the military supremacy the English enjoyed in Turkey ; numerous officers and funnels for commissariat service and staff duties have been given liberal pay. Now that these men are returning with their wages in their pockets, the Sultan has issued orders that no officer of the Egyptian army is to be allowed to land at the Dardanelles and told that they must remain there, although their homes are not in that part of the country. A great number have been landed at the Dardanelles, and are very strictly guarded, but in one case the captain of a Russian steamer who was called upon to land 119 workmen who were returning from Alexandria to Constantinople, refused to comply with the order to land, alleging as his reason that the men were provided with tickets to Constantinople, and that it was his duty to carry out the bargain made with them. On the arrival of the Russian steamer here, she was surrounded by the boats of Dilaver Pasha, the prefect of the port, who had been ordered by an officer from the Palace to arrest the men without delay. The men, however, refused to leave the steamer, which of course could not be boarded, and they still remain on board closely watched by their would-be captors. It is difficult to imagine anything more petty or more cruel. Perhaps, as the men have money in their pockets

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

VOTE OF THANKS TO GENERAL MACPHERSON AND THE INDIAN ARMY.

LONDON, Oct. 26, Morning.

In the Parliamentary vote of thanks to-night for the services of the British generals and troops in the late campaign in Egypt, special mention will be made of General Macpherson and the Indian Army.

THE TRIAL OF ARABI.

The evidence of the officer who was guarding the Courts of Justice at Alexandria during the conflagrations after the bombardment inculpates Arabi as having incited the incendiaries.

SOCIALISM IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 25.

It is officially stated that the prosecution of the men connected with the late strike disclosed a vast Socialist and revolutionary movement permeating France.

THE VISIT OF INDIAN SOLDIERS TO ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 27.

A special telegram in the *Pioneer* from London, dated the 26th, says fourteen native officers, seven non-commissioned officers, and ten privates, as orderlies, represent the Indian Contingent on a visit to England next month. They remain ten days and are accompanied by Colonel Pennington and Captain Mackay, of the Beluchis. General Sir Henry Dale takes charge of the visitors. The Queen will receive them. It is expected that Her Majesty will give the Egypt medals.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 28.

Lieutenant Deane, Superintendent, Police Office Port Blair, has obtained furlough for six months.

Revd. Corbyn retires from the service. Revd., Bell officiates as Chaplain of Mhow.

Lieutenants Warden and Hodgekinson, Bombay Staff Corps, officiate as Cantonment Magistrates Neemuch and Baroda, respectively.

Major Rivaz and Captain Dempster have been appointed Wing Commanders, 4th Sikh Infantry.

Major Stuart, Bengal Staff Corps, has been granted leave for 21 days.

It is gazetted that Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to grant a medal to the troops of the Egyptian expeditionary force, with a clasp for those who took part in the capture of Tel-el-Kebir.

It has been decided to offer the officers of the Cavalry branch local service the option of election for promotion under the Staff Corps rules. Officers desirous of accepting the conditions are required to communicate their wishes to the Adjutant-General of their respective Presidency before the 31st December. Existing regimental lieutenant-colonels of the Cavalry are also allowed the option of electing admission to colonel's allowance at the Staff Corps rates after 38 years service from the date of their first commission.

Surgeon-Major Bellew retires from the service from the 1st December.

SIR F. ROBERTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 27.

Sir Frederick Roberts and staff, accompanied by Colonel Sandford, Acting Resident, arrived from Mysore on special train to-day, under 19 gun salute, and were received by the leading officials. Sir Frederick leaves for Ooscor to-morrow.

THE STATE OF MYSORE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, Oct. 27.

The Dewan addressed 200 representatives in English and Kanarese for three hours yesterday. It was an able address, and was throughout well received. He expounded the local self-government policy as confining to boards administrative functions, and leaving to the paid agency of the executive district officers the work of referee and guide. He advocated giving the representatives a voice in the general administration as in Mysore, giving them influence and status by a direct meeting with the highest authority, and announced that he anxiously expected the reorganisation of the Revenue and Judicial Departments. Two districts, nine taluks, [illegible] and three sub-courts will be [illegible] lakhs of rupees and [illegible]thout impairing efficiency. Revenue has increased by 4 lakhs, and the young railway is paying 3 per cent.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Oct. 26.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Sutlej, with the outward English mails of the 13th instant, left here for Bombay at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25.

The Anchor Line steamer Hesperia arrived here from Bombay on the evening of the 24th inst.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania arrived here from Bombay this morning.

SUEZ, Oct. 25.

The Anchor Line steamer Roumania passed the Canal, outwards, to-night.

COLOMBO, Oct. 27.

Mail-steamer Khedive, from Aden, arrived.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been dull.	
Fair Dholleras	4¼
The Manchester market has been steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82¾
4 per cent. do.	83¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	101
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100¾
5 per cent. French Rentes	116
Bar Silver	51 11-16
Oriental Bank shares	£16-10
Chartered ,,	£24
Do. Mercantile Bank shares	£18
Hongkong and Shanghai ,,	£56

The "Fort" of Bombay ought to present a very gay appearance to-day. Extensive preparations were being made yesterday for the decoration of many of the principal buildings, and a good deal of bunting was even then flying in honour of the Indian Contingent. There is every likelihood of the decorations being exceptionally good, especially in the Oval, where the events of the day are to take place. A number of electric lights are to be placed high up in the University Hall and to judge from the trial made last night, they will brilliantly illuminate the scene of the day.

Certain police arrangements have been made for regulating traffic in connection with the entertainment to the Indian Contingent to-day. The route to the Oval is to be along the Mayo and Esplanade-roads from the corner of the Post Office through Church Gate Station; and on leaving all carriages must drive round by the bandstand and the Secretariat into Rampart-row.

The number of vessels that have entered the Prince's Dock since its opening on the 1st January, 1880, reached one thousand yesterday.

To avoid the inconvenience to members of the Bombay Hunt by their being obliged to pay tolls whenever they may ride along certain roads, an arrangement has been made with the contractor by which members of the Hunt Club will not be required to pay toll at the following gates:—Bandora bridge, Pandora end of Goregaum-road, and Goregaum-road near Khar.

A correspondent writes that an off-shoot of the Salvation Army made a public demonstration on the 25th instant, at Egutpoora, marching in procession through the main street and singing English and Hindustani Salvation hymns. "There was no disturbance, and no ill-feeling was shown by the crowd, the natives taking it all for some Christian *tamasha*."

The Salvation Army is described by the *Indian Daily News* as "aiming at the crow of police notoriety in India, in order to shoot the pigeon of excitement and support in England."

The surveys for the two new lighthouses to be added to the Burmah Coast lights have now been completed, and it has been decided to build one on the Southern Terrible reef, and another on the South of Chedubs Island. The latter will be a masonry structure, 120 feet above mean water level and visible at fourteen miles distance. The one on the Terrible will probably be built on piles set into holes bored in the rock; the light will be 140 feet above mean water level, and visible within a radius of sixteen miles.

Mr. Patrick McGuire, of Calcutta, has been appointed a knight (*chevalier officier*) of the order of the White Cross. The White Cross is the symbol of the ancient house of Savoy, of which the King of Italy is the head. The order is a reward for civil merit.

The work of the Special Sessions appointed for the trial of the Salem rioters by no means concluded with the sentence of the fourteen ringleaders the other day. Mr. Wigram has since sentenced twenty other rioters to terms of imprisonment varying from six to eleven months' rigorous imprisonment, and has now before him a batch of fifty-four prisoners on a charge of being members of an unlawful assembly which, in pursuance of a common object, committed murder or culpable homicide, by their rioting with deadly weapons, &c. The decision of this case will close the first Sessions; but a second Court of Sessions is to be held some time next month, by which one of the chief prisoners, Vijiaragavachari, the University graduate and Vakil, and other alleged participators in the riots will be tried.

The s. s. British King, which arrived here on Thursday from Colombo for repairs, had a very narrow escape. In leaving Galle Harbour she struck against a sunken rock, which for some curious reason which we suppose is best known to the Galle Harbour authorities is not buoyed, and was so seriously damaged that within half an hour after striking her No. 6 compartment was filled with water. The commander, Captain Kelly, was in a dilemma. Return to Galle meant the total loss of the ship and cargo, as if she had been beached there she must have gone to pieces. The Captain, therefore, in the interests of his owners and the underwriters, resolved to try and make Colombo, where the vessel could be beached within the shelter of the breakwater; and he succeeded in getting safely into port, thanks to the strength of the ship and her bulkheads. The British King is almost a new steamer, having been launched from the yard of Messrs. Harland and Wolff, the P. and O. builders, in 1881, and she cost £95,000. She did not sustain very serious damage by her contact with the Para rock, and a week in the P. and O. graving dock is expected to suffice for effectually repairing the hole in her side.

To save ships plying direct between Bombay and the West Coast, or Aden, and Madras or Calcutta the extra voyage round Ceylon, it is proposed to cut a canal through the island of Ramisaram between the Gulf of Manaar and Park Strait. Mr. Grindrod, of the firm of Messrs. Grindrod, Jenkins, and Co., of Colombo, is at present at Madras with the object of seeing Mr. Grant Duff on the subject. He is said to be acting as the representative of capitalists at home, who are prepared to subscribe the necessary capital for the work without any guarantee from the Indian Government. All they ask is a concession to carry out the project. It is estimated that the canal would save steamers from three to four days in the voyage from London to Madras and Calcutta and *vice versâ*, and of course this means a saving in coal and other working expenses of steamers. The channel would be about 2½ miles long, and the Hon. John Stoddart, Acting Surveyor-General of Ceylon, believes that the work could be completed in 3½ years, but with energy it might probably be finished in less time. Mr. Kyle, the experienced engineer in charge of the Colombo breakwater, is favourable to the scheme, and is ready to institute inquiries and get all the information necessary to prepare estimates of cost and the time it would take to execute the work. The scheme comprises the construction of dry docks on the island of Ramisaram, which could not fail to be a great boon to shipping, there being at present no port where a steamer can dock between Calcutta and Bombay, or Singapore and Suez. Sir James Longden, Governor of Ceylon, will offer no opposition to the scheme provided that the present Paumben passage for native craft is not affected by it.

The Commander-in-Chief of the East Indian station, Rear Admiral Sir W. N. Hewett, was to leave Suez in his flag-ship, the Euryalus, for Aden and Bombay about the 6th instant.

It is stated that Rear Admiral A. H. Hoskins, who left the Board of Admiralty to proceed on active service in Egypt, will receive the honour of Knighthood.

The *Standard* is "enabled to state" notwithstanding the reports which continue to appear to the contrary, that the Admiralty have not taken up any merchant ships for the purpose of arming them as cruisers or as relief ship on foreign stations. Nor have the Admiralty any present intention of this kind, although—as already explained in our columns—arrangements have been made which would render such a proceeding practicable should the necessity arise. The plan is undergoing steady development, but it is strictly confined to the preparatory stage."

The British Electric Light Company has received an order from the Admiralty to supply, as search light apparatus for war vessels, eight large 40,000 candle-power Gramme machines, eight projectors, and eight hand lamps, as used in the late war.

The Governor of the Dutch East Indies telegraphed to the Home Government, at the Hague, on Oct. 2, announcing the fact that a cholera epidemic has broken out at Kotta Radja, the principal settlement in Atchin.

The Home Military Correspondent of the *Englishman* is responsible for the following interpretation of "Our Only General's" ambition:—As Sir Garnet Wolseley's appointment as Adjutant-General, which he has held for a short a time, has been filled up, it is thought probable that Sir Montagu Steele will be induced to vacate the command of the forces in Ireland in his favour. This will give him employment until the retirement of Sir Donald Stewart from the Indian command, but it is whispered by those who know Sir Garnet that the goal of his ambition is the Indian Viceroyship, quoting as a precedent the case of Sir Henry Hardinge. If he succeeds in his aspirations, he will be the most successful soldier since Wellington's day, and with the exception of Earl Cairns the most fortunate Irishman for many generations." This is very well so far as it goes. But Sir Garnet is said to be a man of very advanced views, and his desire for the Irish Command is consistent with another ambition with which whispers credit him—namely, that of contributing to a final settlement of the Irish difficulty on a basis which might be termed Home Rule if that term did not suggest a policy inconsistent with the maintenance of the Union. A measure which will give the Irish the control of purely local arrangements while consolidating the present Imperial connection is certainly in the air; in this connection the oracular utterances of Mr. Gladstone and the more plain spoken declarations of Lord Hartington as to the desirability of some such solution of this eternal controversy should just now be borne in mind.

The Salvation Army held a grand open-air demonstration at Reading on Sept. 30. The procession was headed by eleven young girls dressed in the style of Italian peasants, carrying tambourines, with which they accompanied the singing. The outdoor procession was followed by a dense mob, many hooting and yelling, but without pushing or striking. At the Salvation Barracks, though a charge was made for admission, there was a crowded congregation, and the excitement throughout the service was intense. The singing was accompanied by pianos, harps, cornets, tambourines, drums, and fifes, the maidens in their peculiar dresses occasionally executing a "can can" dance. At the close of the evening, a good number of persons came forward and professed conversion. Similar proceedings in celebration of the anniversary of the Salvation Army are reported as having taken place at Coventry, where some of the processions were headed by mounted flag bearers, dressed in scarlet. The processionists paraded the principal streets, accompanied by a considerable crowd, who hissed, groaned, and otherwise tried to drown the singing of the Army, but fortunately attempted no violence.

A statement has been published to the effect that the authorities of the Bank of France are preparing for the demonetisation of silver. To the well-informed, the *Daily News* remarks, the statement is too absurd to need contradiction; but as it may cause some alarm it may be as well to say that there is no foundation for it. "It is not for the Bank of France to decide whether silver is to be demonetised or not. That is a question to be settled in the first place by the Government, and to be finally decided by the Parliament. And it is certain that the existing Cabinet, which is a mere makeshift, has never considered the question, and is too anxious to avoid rocks needlessly to run its head against so formidable an obstacle. But, furthermore, the Bank of France has every interest to prevent the demonetisation of silver, and none to promote it. It holds at present nearly 46 millions sterling in silver, and against this immense mass of metal it has the right to issue bank notes. If silver were demonetised it could not so issue its notes, and it would have to sell the silver, which then would be of no more use to it than iron or copper. The bank, therefore, will as long as it can prevent the demonetisation of silver in France, and no Government will willingly propose the measure, because it cannot inflict so serious a loss upon the Bank of France as the demonetisation would involve without indemnifying the bank, and that would be a serious matter for the taxpayers. Lastly, we may say that the bank has been making no preparations for demonetisation, and that the slight decrease in the silver held during the past two years is accounted for by the larger circulation of the metal, and by the preparations of Italy for the resumption of specie payments."

MILITARY NEWS.

The drill season of the Bombay Volunteers is to be opened on Saturday next, the 4th November, with a march out. Work is to begin in earnest—recruit and instruction drill every morning.

A Western India Rifle Association branch meeting is being held at Shahjehanpore. The following are the scores made on the first day:—Match I (200 yards).—Lieutenant Lamb, 35; Lieutenant Rose, 33; Captain Ryves, 32. Match II (500 yards). Lieutenant Lamb, 32; Sergeant Barker, 31; Lieutenant Darrah, 30. Match III (600 and 700 yards):—Lieutenant Lamb, 63; Captain Ryves, 55; Sergeant Barker, 48. There was strong wind from the left.

Colonel Duncan Macpherson, C.B., who has commanded the 1st Battalion Royal Highlanders (Black Watch) throughout the campaign in Egypt, is about to return to England, in view of his retirement upon half-pay, in accordance with the terms of the Royal Warrant regulating promotion and retirement in the Army. Colonel Macpherson is to be succeeded in command by Lieutenant-Colonel W. Green.

An officer of the Life Guards, who was in the cavalry charge at Kassassin on August 27, writes to a friend in India that Sir Baker Russell really played a very small part on that eventful evening. "His horse was either hit or put his foot into a hole and fell, and he was scarcely in the fighting. The charge was ordered by Colonel Ewart, commanding the Life Guards, and he also directed the 'rally' to be sounded, after the Egyptian troops had been scattered." It seems evident that some ill-feeling was caused in the Life Guards by the publication of the first reports, in which all the credit of the charge and its consequences was given to Sir Baker Russell.

The s. s. Chindwara, Captain M. D. Macfarlane, arrived in Bombay harbour on the 26th instant at midnight from Suez, which port she left on the 11th October and Aden on the 19th, with a portion of the 13th Bengal Lancers consisting of Captain G. W. Deane, Surgeon A. M. Crofts, 94 men, 66 followers, 88 horses, and 46 mules and ponies. The Lancers disembarked at the Prince's Dock and encamped on the Esplanade.

The steamer Cambodia, Captain A. Wildgoose, left Suez on the 13th October for Bombay, and the Northern, Captain G. W. Watson, left Suez on the 14th October, and arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday, with a portion of the 13th Bengal Lancers. The Cambodia brought 1 Assistant Apothecary, 346 men, 1 pony, 180 followers, 75 dooly-bearers, and 4 hospital assistants. The Northern brought Lieut. F. G. Atkinson, 1 Apothecary, 86 men, 70 followers, and 47 mules and ponies. The arrivals disembarked at the Prince's Dock and encamped on the Esplanade.

The steamer Darien, Captain J. R. Inch, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Suez, which port she left on the 12th October, with Conductor Murphy, 1 Assistant Apothecary, 165 followers, 310 mules, and 1 pony. The mules and followers will disembark at Prince's Dock to-day and encamp on the Esplanade.

The steamer Corinth, Captain C. White, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Suez, which port she left on the 13th instant, with Lieutenant Cambridge, Surg. Potter, Major Fletcher, 2 native officers, 103 men, 130 followers, 33 mules, 99 horses, and 54 ponies, portion of the 6th Bengal Cavalry.

The steamer Duke of Argyll, Captain W. Quinn, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Suez, which port she left on the 12th October, with Major Knowles, Captain M. K. Martin, Surg.-Major F. Pearson, Sergt. Enever, 45 men, 75 followers, 53 horses, 27 ponies, and 21 mules, portion of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry; 5 men, 8 followers, and 7 horses of the 7th Bengal N. I.; one warrant officer, 84 followers, 176 mules, and 157 dooly-bearers of the Transport Department.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Oct. 26.—The barometer has risen in most places, but is falling at Diamond Island, where the wind and sea are rising. A depression is probably forming over the Bay of Bengal. The weather is cloudless, except in Burmah and the extreme south, where some rain is reported.

THE ENTERTAINMENT TO THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Sir Frank Souter. There were also present Mr. J. C. Aguiar, Dr. J. Arnott, Messrs. Atmaram Pandurang, J. Bapty, Bhaishankar Nanabhoy, Dr. H. J. Blanc, Dr. T. Blaney, Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carrol, Dr. T. Cody, Messrs. Cowasjee Hormusjee, H. Curwen, P. C. De Souza, Dinanath Ragoonath Khote, Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., J. R. Duxbury, Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, Fazulbhoy Visram, E. R. Freeborn, Grattan Geary, Gokuldas Jugmohundas, Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwalla, H. E. Jacomb, Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Joomabhoy Laljee, D. S. Kemp, J. Macfarlane, Mahomed Ali Rogay, Dr. D. Macdonald, Lieut.-Col. G. C. L. Merewether, Mr. Moji Bhoonanath Bhurbhuj, Capt. H. Morland, Messrs. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Raghoonath Narayen Khote, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, J. Thorburn, Vandravandas Purshotumdas, Venayekrao Ramchunder Luxumonjee, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy said that as the notice with regard to the proposed contribution by the Municipality stood in his name, he, as one of the secretaries of the Indian Contingent Entertainment, thought they had not misunderstood their position that day was far different from what it was at the time they asked for the Municipal grant. On the day on which they asked for a grant from the Corporation they had in hand about Rs. 6,000 subscribed by the public, but since then the spontaneous contributions of the loyal citizens of Bombay, and of their friends the native Princes and Chiefs, had more than doubled that amount. They had also received in the bank nearly Rs. 13,000, and the amount of the subscriptions which had been promised, but not yet paid in, would bring in about Rs. 1,500 more. So far as they were able to judge at present, considering the hurried manner in which the subscriptions were necessarily got up, the amount of these spontaneous subscriptions would cover the expenditure they had incurred. The corporations of all civilized countries generally felt it incumbent upon themselves to defray the expenses of such popular festivities, and took a great pride in doing so. He was sure the Corporation of this city were public-spirited enough to see this, and he was quite confident that the vote he had asked for would be cheerfully given. Looking at the position of the funds already collected he should not move the proposition he had given notice of. He left it to the Corporation to decide the matter as they considered best, and under the circumstances. The entertainment they had organized was a most popular movement, and in honouring the Indian Contingent he thought they honoured themselves. Her Imperial Majesty herself had been pleased to bestow on seven of the regiments forming the Contingent a most signal mark of her Royal favour by inviting representative men from those corps to England, to receive at her gracious hands the honours, medals, and distinctions they had so worthily earned; and he thought that the Corporation would feel it a pleasant duty to contribute their share towards the expenses of the entertainment to do honour to the brave men who were just back before them. In a financial position, he thought it advisable to leave the matter entirely in the hands of the Corporation.

Mr. Kapadia.—Do you wish to withdraw the proposition.

Mr. Nanabhoy.—There is no proposition before the meeting.

The Chairman said Mr. Nanabhoy had explained to them that when the Town Council were asked to recommend a grant of Rs. 5,000, it was impossible to say what sum would be collected by public subscriptions. But as the amount had far exceeded the expectations of the honorary secretaries, it was quite adequate to all the calls that would be made upon them, he certainly questioned the wisdom of the proposal before the Corporation. If a proposition were made to commemorate the event by laying out Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 10,000 on a permanent memorial, and the expedition, and the happy circumstances under which English and Indian troops acted together shoulder to shoulder in an historical campaign, he would vote for a grant of money with great cordiality; but when he was asked to consent to give to the Committee Rs. 5,000 which the Committee frankly said they did not want and did not know how to lay out, he considered it a piece of wastefulness to which he would be no party whatever. (Hear, hear.) They should very carefully guard themselves against a loose principle by which they might be easily carried off their feet on some occasion, and abstain from lavishing their money on ephemeral festivities which led to no great result, either in regard to the ratepayers or those on whom the money was spent. If the liberality of the citizens was not equal to the call made on it, let the Corporation by all means supply funds; but as a matter of fact there was never, from the beginning, any doubt that the liberality of Bombay would meet the wants of the Committee. To his great surprise he found one morning that the indefatigable secretaries of the Indian Contingent had the confidence they ought to have reposed in the public, imagined that they could not bring this affair through properly without coming to the Corporation. If that were so he would certainly have condemned them, but he knew, on the contrary, that they had adequate grant, and have used on behalf of their object any small influence he might possess. He felt certain from the first that instead of the Rs. 5,000 they were asking for, the secretaries would get much more, viz., Rs. 20,000 if necessary. The result proved that his forecast was a right one; and at the present moment the Entertainment Committee were in the enjoyment of Rs. 15,000. The actual expenses, he believed, would be not more than Rs. 12,000.

Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy.—More than that.

Mr. Geary said they had the information from Mr. Nanabhoy himself.

Mr. Jamsetjee.—The department was cut down to bring the expenditure within Rs. 12,000.

Mr. Geary said that as a matter of fact the Committee had got Rs. 3,000 to the good. That being the case, he certainly would not be a party to voting Rs. 5,000 for a purpose otherwise adequately provided for, though, if in order, he would propose that the Corporation give a vote of thanks to the army, and commemorate their achievements by laying out these Rs. 5,000, with perhaps an additional Rs. 5,000 on some public memorial, which might take the form of a fountain or garden, which would add to the attractions of the city, and remind them of the great events which had just taken place. They might have the Egyptian Gardens in Bombay to remind them in years to come of the recent campaign. (Cheers.) If that proposal met the views of the Corporation they could easily put it in shape; but the mere throwing away of Rs. 5,000 for a purpose already fulfilled was a piece of wastefulness which he could not agree to. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Khote was about to speak, but the Chairman ruled he was out of order.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said he cordially joined in the praises which had been given by the previous speakers to Mr. Nanabhoy, one of the indefatigable secretaries, who had taken up the movement with very creditable zeal. (Hear, hear and applause.) He (Mr. Nowrojee) had contributed his mite, and so had all the members of the community. As the contributions were now officially declared to be sufficient for the purpose for which they had been raised, he did not see the necessity of calling upon the Corporation to supplement them by a large sum of Rs. 5,000, which, if allowed to remain in the Municipal treasury, might be available for some urgent wants of the people of this city. One of the speakers had stated that the Commissioner of the Corporation who objected to the grant had done something so very bad and wrong that their speeches should not be reported by the press. (Laughter.) The gentleman had so far gone out of the way as apparently to attempt to shackle the liberty of the press; a thing which could not be tolerated for a moment. The speaker sympathized with those who opposed the grant, but he did not wish therefore to be misunderstood. The grant was objected to simply because it was not required. It was said that any money not spent would be refunded to the Municipality; but he (Mr. Nowrojee) thought that, perhaps, the secretaries and others who managed the movement might be tempted to get up some supplementary items of expenditure, with a view to show their very arduous efforts and zeal in the cause (laughter), which would absorb the whole of their grant. In fact, the proposed grant would be an incentive to superfluous expenditure.

Mr. Gocouldas Jugmohundas said that if, after the explanation of the secretary that no Municipal contribution was necessary, they sanctioned the grant, the public would not be far wrong in applying to them the old proverb, "Fools make feasts, and wise men (Oh!) The public had liberally contributed to the entertainment fund, and it would, therefore, be superfluous to ask the Corporation to give a further sum.

The Chairman said that he meant it to be distinctly understood that in supporting the proposition to grant a sum of Rs. 5,000, he had no intention whatever to recommend that the money should be unnecessarily and lavishly spent. But at the same time, he thought that it would be very graceful and proper on the part of the Corporation, as representing the people of this great city, to subscribe the amount, the greater portion of which would probably remain unexpended, and therefore would be repaid into the Municipal exchequer. The sanction asked for was really more formal than anything else.

Mr. Geary said that if he was in order he would propose an amendment, to the effect that sanction be given to the grant of Rs. 5,000 to the entertainment fund, with a request to the committee that in the event of a surplus, it should be applied to the establishment of a permanent memorial, such as a public park, to be suitably named.

The Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik seconded the amendment.

The Chairman.—I am afraid there will be, perhaps, some legal difficulties in the way of our accepting the amendment. We have the Rao Saheb, who is very sharp in coming down upon us when we do anything illegal. (Laughter.)

The Rao Saheb.—I shall deserve the compliment.

Mr. Kemp observed that if any surplus remained in the hands of the committee, it was intended to utilize it in having a permanent memorial.

The Municipal Commissioner said that if any surplus out of the Municipal grant or public contributions remained unexpended, it could not be better appropriated than by their having a permanent memorial.

Mr. Blanc approved of the idea of a statue or a park to commemorate the deeds of the Contingent, if they had any surplus in hand.

Mr. Geary remarked that the entire question was between ephemeral festivities, such as had been provided for by the general community, and a permanent memorial.

Captain Morland thought that Rs. 5,000 would be quite inadequate to commemorate the occasion in a suitable manner, and therefore it was better to adhere to the original proposition.

Mr. Nanabhoy here withdrew his proposition in favour of Mr. Geary's amendment, the latter being put as a substantive resolution was carried, Mr. Nowrojee and two or three other Corporationers being the only dissentients.

The meeting then separated.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At the weekly meeting of the Town Council held yesterday, there were present Sir Frank Souter (Chairman), Colonel Merewether, Captain Morland, Dr. Blanc, Messrs. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Dosabhoy Framjee, R. M. Sayani, R. N. Khote, E. B. Carroll, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, and Mr. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

MILEY WORKS.

Sanction was asked, under the terms of section 223 of the Municipal Acts, to the serving of notice upon Mr. Crishnajee Narayenjee, requiring him to clean out the tank attached to the Thakordwar Temple. The Health Officer in his report stated that it is a nuisance, and the water thereof is of a purple colour and emits an offensive smell.

In the brief discussion which ensued upon the subject, the Council agreed with the Health Officer that the nuisance should be removed. It was pointed out that the Moombadevi and Booleshwar tanks, where Hindoos went in large numbers to "purify" themselves, required cleaning at least as much as the Thakordwar tank. Dr. Blanc suggested that the emptying of the tank should be carried on with due regard to public health. Dr. Blanc said that the cleansing of the tank near the Jumma Musjid a month or more ago was not carried on with proper cautions against the outbreak of sickness in the neighbourhood. The Chairman, after remarking that he wondered how people could imagine they purified themselves by bathing in impure and stinking water, proposed that the sanction asked for be accorded. The proposition was unanimously agreed to.

BHUNDERWADA WATERWORKS.

Sanction was asked to the payment from Loan Account of Rs. 540 for the pay of staff employed on the Bhunderwada waterworks for September; as well as to the payment of the same amount monthly from 1st October instant, until the completion of the works, or of any lesser amount monthly that the Commissioner may find adequate, as the works approach completion.

The sanction was given.

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

The following evidence of the Rev. R. Rive was given before the Commission on Thursday:—

The Rev. R. Rive said:—I have been in the city of Bombay a teacher in St. Xavier's School, St. Mary's Institution, and St. Xavier's College for about 15 years. I am glad to know that the system of primary education from the programme drawn up by the Director of Public Instruction, nothing can be said against it. The Indo-Portuguese and Parsees, and some castes of the Hindus, as Brahmins, Prabhus, Bhatias, and Baniahs, are eager enough not only for primary but also for higher education. Municipal funds are raised from the whole population, such as primary schools are intended for the benefit of the whole population, they should be supported by Municipalities. But the application of this principle is full of difficulties, as some sections of the community may object to such schools on religious grounds, or they may have enough funds from private donations for their schools, and it would not be equitable that one section should pay for the wants of another. Middle class schools and high schools should be mainly supported by fees and endowments; but Municipalities may contribute, as such schools are for the benefit of the middle and higher classes who contribute more largely to Municipal funds. But as high schools attract students from the surrounding districts, Government may give a larger amount for their maintenance. Even to colleges Municipalities may contribute something. I am of opinion that if Government have adopted the principles of the despatch of transference of education to local management, it should have introduced grants in 1855 and should not have waited till 1866. During eleven years the Educational Department was developed in opposition to or without regard to the principle. When the grant-in-aid system was introduced, it was so suitable to the requirements of the community, that after ten years' operation, Government thought it necessary to check its growth by reducing and finally refusing it altogether. I think with a Director of Public Instruction that the Deccan College may be closed or in the present circumstances reduced to colleges according to the previous Examination. The number of students sent up for the Matriculation from some Government high schools is so insignificant, and the expenses so high, that they should never have been established, *e. g.*, Dhulia, Ahmednagar, and Nadiad. The grant-in-aid system, as laid down in the Despatch of 1855, is liberal as regards the objects for which grant should be given (Section 55), and the administration would be less objectionable if it were extended to all the schools. The grant-in-aid rules do not interfere with religious teaching. In our schools, the greatest number are Catholics; Parsees have no objection to join, nor Hindus, *i. e.*, Brahmins especially, Parbhus and Baniahs. There are so few scholars of wealthy parents that the complaint seems to have little foundation. Wealthy persons could do something for establishing schools and scholarships. The fees are high for the students, but inadequate to defray the expenses of colleges. Lectures in medicine and sciences are too low. There are, I think, some schools in Bombay which are kept up by fees only. If a millionaire wished to found a college, it would be able to compete with a Government institution. But there are some obstacles to the success of private colleges:—The natives consider Government institutions as affording greater facilities. There is a general opinion that candidates from Government colleges have a better chance to get Government employment than those from private colleges; The large number of scholarships in Government colleges naturally attracts students, and they not only have their fees considerably reduced, but get paid for attending lectures,—hence private colleges are frequented to a great extent by students of the professors if the college intends to compare favourably with Government colleges in the result of the examinations; On account of the constitution of the University, as regards fellows, office bearers and examiners, the great majority of whom are Government officers. I think educated natives in my province do not find easily remunerative employments. It would raise the value of higher education much if the passing of certain examination was made a condition *sine qua non* for higher employents. This rule should not only be made, but also enforced. The studies in high scools are not such as are best calculated to improve the intellectual faculties, nor do they store the mind with useful information if students discontinue their studies. Too much stress is laid upon mathematics. In the Matriculation examination of a Prussian High School for classical education after a course of eight or nine years, four problems, one in each of four different branches of mathematics, are given; the solution of two of them entitles a student to pass; the time allowed is four hours. Classical languages, as far as Latin and Greek are concerned, have their power of framing the mind after the elements have been acquired. Three branches of science too form part of the instruction, but the selection does not seem to be judicious. There is no doubt that many pupils who have a lack of talent are too anxious to pass Matriculation. Upon the result of the Matriculation examination depends in a great measure the credit of a school; but if the lower classes were neglected a manager would soon find out to his loss that he had no material for Matriculation. If Government spends about Rs. 30,000 upon scholarships to natives, European and Eurasian lads should have the possibility of getting something too. European and Eurasian families with Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 cannot compete with native families from Rs. 75 to Rs. 150 in the struggle for life. They have to send their lads with an elementary education to earn their livelihood as clerks at a low salary, or to learn a trade for which they are ill-fitted by nature. The Despatch of 1855 considers that European and Anglo-Indian students would graduate at the Indian Universities; as far as the Arts colleges are concerned, this hope has not been realized. The withdrawal of Government would not deteriorate the standard of instruction. For the higher studies, the University examination determines the standard; for schools, the Educational Department. In the University course, candidates may take up Moral Philosophy, but the books prescribed will not do much to instruct them in Natural Ethics. Mixed schools may be necessary for villages on account of want of funds and the small number of children, and harmless, if the children are of tender age; but if the children are of advanced age, morality and efficiency will certainly suffer. The chief defect of the Educational system appears to be that education is entirely sacrificed to instruction, and instruction, on account of the frequent examinations and the variety of subjects, degenerates into cramming. The Catholics in our schools are charged according to their means; but the system of charging in this way is annoying and abused to some at least, perhaps by many. I do not think that teaching as a profession is very lucrative. There is one school in Bombay, however, which is a pecuniary success. As colleges get paid for passed students only, and nothing for students who have passed in one or more branches, the expenditure should be calculated on passed students and not on the average attendance of students. If this system was adopted one-half of the gross expenditure, or two-thirds of Government expenditure on each passed student, should be paid to private colleges. For schools, one-third or two-fifths on the gross expenditure would be a fair grant.

In the event of the Government withdrawing from the direct management of higher institutions generally, do you think it desirale that it should retain under direct management one college in each province as a model to other colleges; and if so, under what limitations or conditions?

Competition amongst colleges and a high standard at the examination will keep up the efficiency of colleges.

How far would Government be justified in withdrawing from any existing school or college, in places where any class of the population objects to attend the only alternative institution on the ground of its religious teaching?

This depends greatly upon the general policy which Government may adopt with regard to education.

Can schools and colleges under native management compete successfully with corresponding institutions under European management?

There is in Bombay at least one school which competes at least in point of numbers; there are many Government schools under native management which do very well.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lee Warner:—If the grant-in-aid system were allowed to develop without check, how would you prevent the demand on the State becoming unmanageable?

A.—The State should first begin with supplying higher education, and then it would be able to feel its way in the direction of lower education. As the system developed, the State could also raise its terms. Municipalities ought to do more for primary and middle class education.

Q.—Would not the development and extension of education be chiefly in the towns, and thus intensify the present unequal distribution of educational funds between town and village? How would you prevent that result?

A.—I consider it perfectly fair that the city should have an exceptional claim on the State fund for education.

Q.—If Government handed over their institutions to local bodies, such as Municipal and Local Fund Boards, do you think these bodies could be trusted to administer thoroughly the grant-in-aid to private institutions?

A.—I do not consider that administration of the grant-in-aid system can be entrusted to such bodies.

The Commission resumed its sitting in the University Hall yesterday morning. Present: the Hon. W. W. Hunter (President), Mr. Lee Warner, Mr. H. P. Jacob and Mr. Trimback Telang.

The first witness was Professor Wordsworth, Principal, Elphinstone College, whose evidence was recently published in the *Bombay Gazette*.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lee Warner.—Would the personal influence of the staff of professors in the Elphinstone College be greatly increased if they lived in the college grounds?

A.—I should be inclined to answer the question in the affirmative. The question was raised and discussed in connection with the Sanskrit College, and it was considered advisable that the professors should live near the scholars. Financial considerations, I believe, prevented the proposal being acted upon, although plans were drawn up.

Do you see any breach of religious neutrality in awarding to missionary schools grants by results of examination in secular subjects?

A.—I think I have implied that I do not share that opinion. One must take a practical view of the whole question of religious neutrality as affecting the free action of Government in many directions.

Considering a strict interpretation of a policy of religious neutrality, and the obligation which it imposes upon Government professors, do you consider that the selection of Sedgwick's Ethics by the University as a text-book

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BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

On TUESDAY, the 31st inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, the very valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome solid mahogany grand square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, 7 octaves, patent repeater action, especially made for India, handsome Tucker's 1, 2 and 3-light hanging argand lamps, first-rate oil-paintings and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, one first-rate Martini-Henry match rifle with Westley Richards' patent (nearly new), two first-rate double-barrelled guns, one by C. J. Reilly, and another by J. Maitland, one first-rate double-barrelled rifle by Charles Lancaster, one handsome strong English-built circular glass-fronted brougham for single or pair of horses, one handsome, strong English-built buggy, one handsome fast-trotting high-caste grey Arab horse, 14-3, sets of single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c. the property of JOHN F. HUTCHINSON, Esq., proceeding to Europe, the same comprises rich starcut glassware, very handsome and rich dinner and dessert services, best electro-plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 5 hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle, liqueur and egg frames, biscuit-box, egg boiler, coffee urn, large tea tray, ice pitcher, round waiter, revolving butter pot, claret jug, breakfast companion, a set of spoons and forks for 12 persons, complete in case, 18 fish knives by "Elkington," table, piano and chamber candlesticks, salt-cellars, napkin rings, solid silver spoons and forks, gold watches, one open faced lady's watch, enamelled back with diamond, cutlery, &c., one case containing one double barrelled muzzle-loading rifle by Charles Lancaster and one double barrelled B. L. C. F. gun by Alex. Maitland, one double barrelled gun by J. Reilly, 1 Henri-Martini rifle with Westley Richard patent; very handsome blackwood French-polished and elaborately carved household furniture such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces, sideboard, dumbwaiter, mallet pattern without-arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, side and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining and drawing-room chairs, conversation couches, centre ottoman, teapoys, centre flower stand, chiffonier, a solid mahogony grand square piano (7 octaves) by Collard and Collard, made for Indian climate, very handsome 1, 2 and 3 lights hanging argand lamps by Tucker and Sons, rich Brussels carpets, China jars, real bronze flower vases, marble figures, flower vases, very rich table ornaments, a large collection of choice oleographs, oil-painting and cromolithographs, handsome large four-post bedstead, iron bedstead with spring mattresses, almira with plate glass door, wardrobe, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, camphorwood chest of drawer, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a collection of valuable books, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English-built brougham by John Lyon.
1 Do. do. buggy by R. James.
1 handsome fast-trotting grey Arab horse, sets of single harness, and lady's saddle.

Catalogues will be published and the property is now on view.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a.m., on the same day.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.
1 rosewood piano by Schildmayer and Soehne.

AT 1 P.M.

1 handsome young grey arab galloway, goes beautifully in harness and has been ridden also,
1 handsome strong second-hand buggy.
1 magnificent Kabool hound, quite young.
1 handsome strong second-hand mail phaeton,
1 flea-bitten grey pony, 13 hands, with good, sound, strong legs, and a good working pony.
1 handsome mare pony, 13-2.
1 Brown Dekhany pony "Nebuchadnezzar," fast, good Jumper, and good tempered.
1 Hany shikar tent with bath room attached, 10 feet square.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 6-30 a. m. (Bombay time), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Chinchboogly Road, opposite the Great Eastern Mill, a collection of choice plants, in excellent growth, consisting of aralias, dracenas, ferns, crotons, &c., the property of R. P. Brunton, Esq. The plants are now on view.

AUCTION SALE of a Collection of Choice and Rare Plants in Tubs and Pots at Byculla.

On TUESDAY, the 7th November, at 6-30 a. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Byculla, next to the Victoria Garden, a collection of choice an rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of dracenas, ferns, crotons, bogadrilia, palms, &c., &c., the property of SALIAH E. SASSOON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 7th November, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at 75, Gowalia Tanx road, the valuable and handsome black wood and teak wood French polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square piano by Collard and Collard, China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of C. F. PEARSON, Esq., and other gentlemen.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 4 p. m. on the same day.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 28th October, 1882.

NOTICES.

GREAT CONTRACTORS RAILS for

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL,
UNDER GOVERNMENT INSPECTION
AND A COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
BRACING HILL CLIMATE.
Separate establishments for Boarding Boys and Girls.

FOR PROSPECTUSES, &C., APPLY TO
HEAD MASTER.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied a Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well-known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Station an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay* on application.

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BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY.
White and Greig's Celebrated
RODERICK DHU,
Well matured and fine flavoured,
at Rs. 22 per dozen.

Sole Agents,
JOHN FLEMING & CO.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

SPARKLING WINE.
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	,, 37 0	,, 39 0
Goldlack, extra dry	,, 42 0	,, 44 0
From the CHAMPAGNER FABRIK SCHLOSS RHEINBERG.		
Sparkling Hock	Rs. 30 0	...
,, Moselle	,, 30 0	...
Rheinberg Carte Blanche	,, 30 0	...
Johannisberg Cabinet	,, 34 0	...
CHAMPAGNE.		
Guiraud, fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.	Rs. 33 0	Rs. 36 0
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	,, 35 0	...
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 57 0	...
MOSELLE.		
Brauneberger (still)	Rs. 19 0	...
Josephshoefer (do.)	,, 24 0	...
Sparkling Moselle	,, 32 0	...
STILL HOCKS.		
From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Deidesheimer	Rs. 17 0	...
Geisenheimer	,, 18 0	...
Liebfraumilch	,, 22 0	Rs. 25 0
Hochheimer	,,	,, 29 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 0	...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. ...	Rs. 17 0
Moselblumchen	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Wintelnimer	,, ...	,, 19 0
Brauneberger	,, 20 0	,, 23 0
Hochheimer	,, 20 0	,, ...
Liebfraumilch	,, 23 0	,, 26 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 23 0	,, 26 0
Josephshofer	,, 29 0	,, 32 0
Rudesheimer	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Oberemmeier-Rosenberg	,, 33 0	,, 36 0
Steinberger	,, 33 0	,, 36 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 41 0	,, 44 0
Johanisberger	,, 42 0	,, 45 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Latour Blanche	Rs. 30 0	...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauternes	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Chateau Yquem	,, 47 0	,, ...
CLARETS.		
From H. & C. BALANESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	,, ...
Chateau Lalitte	,, 24 0	,, ...
From A. DUPILLE MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 15 0	...
Cru de Barreyre	,, 18 0	...
Chateau La Begorce	,, 24 0	...
Leoville St. Julien	,, 28 0	...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPUNN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 13 0
St. Estephe	,, 13 0	,, 15 0
Haut Canon	,, 14 0	,, 17 0
Margaux	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Larose	,, 26 0	,, 28 0
,, Mouton Rothschild	,, 36 0	,, ...
BRANDY.		
G. Renard & Co.'s Cognac	Rs. 22 0	...
F. Dessendier & Co.'s "star"	,, 22 0	...
do. 3 stars	,, 30 0	...
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Barn & Spun M. & Spun Old	,, 25 0	...
	,, 30 0	...
Fruny & Roger's Cognac	,, 24 0	...
Do. *** stars	,, 30 0	...
do. *** ,,		
(very old)	,, 34 0	...
Adr. Monnary & Co.'s *** Cognac	,, 26 0	...
Lettrie's finest Cognac *** stars (very old)	,, 34 0	...
BEER.		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli Lagerbier (Bremen)	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 4 0
Munich Export Beer	,, 6 8	,, ...
St. Pauli	,, 6 8	,, 4 0
Pilsner	,, 6 0	,, 4 4
SUNDRIES.		Per 2 doz. pints.
Italian Vermouth	Rs. 17 8	...
Swiss Bitters (from Alpine Plants	,, 24 0	Rs. 27 0
Yin d'Hartb (Bitters)	,, 30 0	...
Kummel (a delicious liqueur)	,, 25 0	...
Do. do. (finest)	,, 30 0	...
Real Italian Olive Oil, very large bottles	,, 14 0	...
Holyrood Whisky	19 0	...

Devilled Lobsters at 6 annas a tin.

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

Bombay, 5th September, 1882.

NOTICES.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM-TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.

Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	F G	do.	do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per dozbl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W/I American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEERTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

MILITARY & ROYAL NAVAL CLUB,
ALBEMARLE-STREET, W.,
(A direct continuation of St. James's Street, London.)

SPECIAL NOTICE.

At the suggestion of several officers serving in India, the Committee have decided to admit 250 additional members, who, on election, will be at once entitled to admission to the club, thus securing them on landing in England all the advantages of a West-End Military Club—a privilege which a very few clubs can offer. Early application is necessary to ensure election.

Annual Subscription, Rs. 63, while in England; Subscription of members on service abroad, Rs. 11, payable in advance.

H. AND T. KIRBY AND COMPANY'S
ORIGINAL PREPARATIONS
OF
PHOSPHORUS.

THE Restorative Power of Phosphorus is most remarkable, and cures are effected by these preparations in cases that have resisted all other medicines. In these forms it is as harmless as Quinine and far better in its inspiriting action.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS (No. 1.)
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS.

This pill is taken as a stimulant and affords considerable relief when the system is jaded and worn by unusual strain or temporary nervous exhaustion. In cases of despondency and grief its exhilarating and energizing effect is most marked.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS (No. 3.)
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE.

This is a valuable Restorative. It acts as a nutrient and tonic to the entire nervous system, giving power to the brain and spinal cord and to the functions presided over by them. It gives tone to the digestive organs and improves the condition of the whole body.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA (No. 6.)
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA.

This pill is specially useful in a tonic Dyspepsia, Lowness of Spirits, and habitual constipation arising from overwork. It is a useful stimulant also in cases of functional importance occurring in prematurely aged and debilitated subjects.

PHOSPHORUS AND CINCHONIDINE (No. 26.)
ANTIPERIODIC PILL.
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS CINCHONIDINE AND PODOPHYLLIN.

A useful tonic and antiperiodic taken with great advantage in malarious diseases, ague, and remittent fevers, torpid liver, and enlarged spleen. Available remedy in cases when the system has been habituated to Arsenic and Quinine, and especially adopted for persons residing in India and other tropical climates.

COMPOUND POSPHORUS PILLS WITH NUX-VOMICA (No. 7.)
EACH PILL CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS REDUCED IRON, QUININE, AND NUX VOMICA.

This is an invaluable remedy for nervous diseases characterized by Debility, Poverty of Blood, and loss of Nerve Power. It cures Neuralgia, Nervous Exhaustion, Lowness of Spirits and other manifestations of Nervous Exhaustion very rapidly. Brain workers, Clergyman, Professional and Busy Commerce Men who are habitually overworked derive great benefit from a course of this combination of tonics. For convalescents from fevers and other exhausting diseases this RESTORATIVE is superior to all others.

CAUTION.

Messrs. H. T. Kirby and Co. have to caution the Medical Profession and the Public against several imitations of their well known preparations. Some of these imitations are made with Powdered Phosphorus, and are exceedingly dangerous, while others are perfectly inert. Every genuine bottle of Kirby's Original Preparations bears the Trade Mark and Signature of the Firm. Purchase therefore only of their authorized agents,

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay
,, MADON & Co., Bombay.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES,
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.
Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
YARROW & CO.,
(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),
ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE
(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE.)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,
May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
MADRAS	AGRA	DELHI	DARJEELING

and SIMLA,
And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—
MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co., Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co., Calcutta and Branches.
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co., Lahore.
MURRAY & Co., Lucknow and Meerut.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS, &c.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

WE continue to receive regular weekly shipments of our well-known
CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES.

It is now about 16 years since we introduced these Watches in this country. During this time their quality has been unceasingly improved by our manufactory year for year, so that they are now unquestionably by ar superior to Watches generally sold in India at considerably higher rates.

These watches are always in stock:—

In open-faced silver cases .....Rs. 25
Do. hunting ,, ... ,, 26*
Do. half-hunting ,, ... ,, 27*

The Watches marked * are also in stock in extra heavy sterling silver cases and of superior finish, at Rs. 35.

GUARANTEE ONE YEAR—POSTAGE FREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
KID GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

THE undermentioned are in STOCK, and the BEST FRENCH MANUFACTURE:—

WHITE KID.

	Rs. as.
2 Buttons, superior	1 8 per pair.
3 ,,	1 12 ,,
4 ,,	1 12 ,,
5 ,,	3 4 ,,
6 ,,	3 8 ,,
8 ,,	4 8 ,,
12 ,,	6 8 ,,

BLACK SWEDISH.

3 or 4 Buttons	2 4 ,,

COLOURED KID.

2 Buttons, superior	1 8 ,,
3 ,,	2 0 ,,
4 ,,	1 12 ,,
4 ,, superior	2 4 ,,
6 ,,	3 8 ,,
8 ,,	4 8 ,,

BLACK KID.

	Rs. a.
2 Buttons	1 8 per pair.
2 ,, superior	1 12 ,,
4 ,,	2 4 ,,
4 ,, superior	2 12 ,,
6 ,,	3 8 ,,
8 ,,	4 8 ,,
10 ,,	5 8 ,,
12 ,,	6 8 ,,

RIDING GLOVES.

2 Buttons	1 4 ,,
4 ,,	1 12 ,,

GENT'S WHITE KID.

1 Button	1 8 ,,
1 ,, superior	2 0 ,,
Riding	1 12 ,,

Silk Gloves and Silk Mitts from 2 to 8 Buttons.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD-MARKET, BOMBAY.

THE ONLY TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE. SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Protected under the "Trade Marks Act" (38 and 39 Vict., ch. 91.)

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,
Twenty Years' Public Test, and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, establish
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
the only Safe, Reliable, and never-failing Phosphoric Remedy for Over-worked Brain, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement Epileptic Fits, Wasting Diseases, Nervous Prostration, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Purifies and Enriches the Blood, Clears the Skin, thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles, Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life by supplying the PHOSPHORIC elements which has been wasted, and thus imparts Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nervo-Electric Force, and rapidly cures every form of Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Kidney, Nervous Mind, and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
being a Natural Vitalising Restorative, its Energising effects are not followed by corresponding resction, but are permanent. The Highest Medical Authority pronounce PHOSPHODYNE to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential constituents of the Blood, Brain, and Nerve Substance; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the system to the highest degree, thereby checking all Wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Wear and Tear of Life resulting from Over-taxed Energies of Body and Mind, surpassing all the known THERAPEUTIC agents of the present age, for Renovating Impaired and Broken-down Constitutions; and Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Manhood.

AN ALARMING FACT.

Tens of Thousands of the people of India are to-day dying from the effects of Debility, Brain, and Nerve diseases, Dyspepsia or Disordered Liver, which poison the blood and sap the springs of life. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, causing unmistakably distressing and painful symptoms, making life actually a burden instead of enjoyment and usefulness, as it ought to be. There is not any good reason for this, seeing the united testimony of a great number of sufferers amongst all ranks of society perfectly cured during the past twenty years establish that DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered for the cure of Debility nervous and mind diseases, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints in all their varied forms. The promptness and certainty of its action is such that when the fire of life seems to be dying out in the system, and the mind sympathising with the body the man is reduced almost to a mental and physical wreck, this mighty vitalising Phosphoric Restorative, by a few doses, seems as if were to lift the sufferer out of the slough of despond, and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Export, Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

BEWARE of SUBSTITUTES, Compounded from Vile and Cheap Drugs, which some Mean Unscrupulous Persons are making up to sell on the great Reputation of Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE. Fraudulently using Dr. Lalor's Trade Mark, "PHOSPHODYNE." His Advertisements and Patients' Testimonials, to foist their bad Imitations on the People of India. Read the following:—

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS the name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, is blown in the glass of each Bottle, and every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners; IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT THE
PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
BY DR. R. D. LALOR, Bay House, 32, Gainsford-street, London, N. W.
(THE SOLE PROPRIETOR AND ORIGINATOR OF PHOSPHODYNE.)

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, from its immediate effects in cases of Exhaustion, Lassitude, Nervous Debility and Malarial Diseases, has Attained an Enormous Sale in Africa, China, East and West Indies, The Colonies, Turkey Asia, and other Hot Climates.

APPOINTED AGENTS FOR
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE IN INDIA:—

Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
Smith Stanistreet & Co., Bathgate & Co., Calcutta.
H. R. Maynard, Pennang.
H. Robertson, Ceylon.
O'Hara & Co., Bangalore.
West & Co. Chemists, Madras.
E. Speechly, Kurrachee.
J. Gillon & Co., Lahore and Dalhousie.
Rangoon Dispensary, 215, Dalhousie-street
J. Lyell, Allahabad.
Charles & Co., Cawnpore and Meerut.
And at the Leading Marchants in India, China, Africa, Turkey, &c.

ZOEDONE! ZOEDONE!
A COOL, SPARKLING, DELICIOUS, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1882.

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THE EGYPTIAN REBEL LEADERS.

THE special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* wrote from Cairo, Sept. 20:—Arabi's character is a hard one to decipher. So many falsehoods have been woven about Achmet Arabi Pasha, such wondrous adventures have been invented for him, such a bower of lies has sprouted round his figure, that already he, though yet alive, assumes the presence of a hero of romance; the glamour of a Haroun Alraschid has gilded his path, which now appears going "down hill" so rapidly. He is no doubt a very hard nut to crack in the way of character reading, one whose intricacies become more and more involved as you endeavour to trace their vagaries. The fact is that Arabi is—to borrow the verbiage of an immortal personage—not a single individual, but, like Cerberus, three gentlemen in one. He is a monster with a triple head, named respectively "Arabi—Toulba—Ninet." In other words he is a visionary, whose acts were controlled by voices. Joan of Arc was guided by voices, and obeyed their bidding—voices which rang in her ears, but had no form or substance. Arabi is like her, in that he meant well, and faithfully gave credence to all his voices told him; but they had form and substance, for one was that of Toulba Pasha, the other that of Ninet, the Swiss. There is little doubt that, like John of Leyden, Arabi at the start was sincere, single-mindedly desiring the accomplishment of a mission without regard to his own fate; but then came the temptation to emulate Mahomet Ali, and be a figure for the admiration of posterity. If one could form a dynasty why not another? The house of Ali must disappear—its memory be lost in the glory of the new sun. *Le roi est mort; vive le roi*, 'tis the way of the world. Down with Ali, up with Arabi. What has been done once can surely be done again. Hurrah! But there was a flaw in the chain of resemblance. Mahomet Ali was a fearless warrior, a man of intellect, of decision, of keen instinct, of remarkable bravery. Arabi was none of these. He had, they say, a dread of shells and musket balls, was never under fire, always gave his orders from a distance, trusting to his subordinates for their execution, accepting their explanations, believing their stories and excuses. Hence he was hoodwinked, led by the nose, made a fool of by those whom he most trusted, just as Napoleon III. was by Bazaine and the rest. Toulba kept him informed of victories from a distance, which he had no reason to disbelieve. Then went both to fight and returned with plausible tales. They had done wonders. If a gun was missing it had been left in the sand—but, of course, duly spiked. The master eye was not there to direct and check, to encourage and censure, and—the mental being by nature deceitful and wily—the leader was utterly deceived. He believed Toulba's mendacious statements, hearkened to Ninet's artful hints, fully gave credence to the idea that England would be given into his hands for the good of Islam, and—of Oriental bringing up himself—employed the same arts to deceive his smaller fry, which were so cunningly used towards himself. He was fully under the impression that Tel-el-Kebir was impregnable; was, indeed, tranquilly making arrangements for the ordering of Cairo when his bubble burst, and he had to flee on horseback for his life. That the ultimate defence of Cairo was arranged at all points, a glance at some of his intercepted messages distinctly show what was intended; indeed, it seems pretty positive that if we had delayed another fortnight the preparations here at Cairo would be here complete. Some of his telegrams are pathetic. One was found in his tent at Tel-el-Kebir among the *debris* of a precipitate escape, which brought a warning from his young son. "Father," it said, "do all for the glory of God and the Prophet, and soon come back to us." The collapse of Tel-el Kebir was to him a Sedan—an astonishment, a disillusion, a bolt from the sky. Hence his unexpected submission and the settled gloom which enshrouds him ever since. The story that he ordered the firing of Cairo is most improbable. Toulba did perhaps. It was, if ordered at all, issued by behest of head No. 2, or No. 3, certainly not of No. 1.

When removed to his new quarters at the Abdin Barracks he salaamed to the crowd—*i.e.*, touched his brow with his fingers. In the East it is the great man who bows first to a crowd, then they reply. But the crowd was dazed, and looked stonily on the fallen one. Arabi perceived that no one took notice of him, that his day was past, and leaned back in the carriage with a heavy sigh, moving no more, but keeping his eyes upon the escort of dragoons who trotted in front and alongside. He is a man of singularly courteous manner; tall, burly—not uncomely—with a tendency to baldness and to snowiness about the beard. He should be a man of fifty-five, but Orientals are inscrutable in the matter of age, some of them looking a hundred, while in reality they have but just turned thirty. He is a fellah of the fellaheen. The shape of his eyes, the cast of his countenance, show it. He has the ignorance of the fellah, his boundless trust and grotesquely selfish belief that Allah's time is occupied with specially watching him above all other creatures. That he way cognisant of the cruelties committed at the citadel is probable; that he ordered them himself is not likely. Orientals are by nature cruel—or, perhaps, it would be better to say that the tendency to cruelty which is at the bottom of all our natures is less curbed in the Oriental than in us. A few Arabs should be thumb-screwed should be, of course, of little importance to the leader. He was scrupulous in his care, however, of the midshipman and of Bennett, the lifeguardsman, Mr. de Chair's fellow captive, when, over and over again, the fury of the populace threatened to wreak itself on them, it was Arabi's precautions that saved their lives. So much for Don Quixote; now for Sancho Panza. Few who have ever heard of Toulba Pasha, Toulba Pasha, who rose from the dregs of society. He is short, dark, corpulent, with twinkling eyes, an impudent leer, nervous fat hands, always on the move. He wilfully deceived the master that trusted him, for in the telegrams which are extant he prated always of great victories and promised others in store. Without Toulba's insidious advice—his lying, plausible counsel—it is unlikely that Arabi would ever have succumbed to his rash ambition. Having once blundered, he pinned his faith to Toulba; and Toulba, a wilfully violent man, an adventurer, reckless of consequences, has led him floundering into the mire.

But Arabi is not thirsting for vengeance against the deceiver. On the contrary, when arrangements were going forward for the removal of the chief culprit to safer quarters, Arabi specially begged that he and his friend might be permitted to do so. His request was complied with; for—in confidence be it whispered—his jailors are anxious about their prisoner, and watch him for fear of suicide, though this is always unlikely in a Muslim. Yet he has such a profound conviction as to which is dumb, and speaks no more to any one unless strongly urged, but looks out aimlessly at the wall of the little back yard, which is his only prospect, and drums with his fingers. Nothing can shake Tel-el-Kebir the impregnable, and that ride for life on horseback. His malady of body may increase his despondency of mind, but at present his condition is that of a profoundly hopeless and spiritless man. Toulba, on the other hand, is full of life, discussing pros and cons with his janitors through an interpreter. Will the brave English give him up to the Khedive? Will they not rather twirl him and a just revenge? Then he turns impatiently and rates his chief, who sighs and remains silent. As for the third head—Ninet—there is little to be said. A firebrand and a communist of a vulgar sort, he obtained such consideration as he had from the fact of his being a European. He, again, is a person of agreeable address—rather a pleasant companion than not. Our chief interest in him centres in the political complications which may result in his case. May the Khedive shoot him? Will Switzerland cry out and claim her own garbage, or will she more prudently ignore his existence, and be grateful for a good riddance of so unwelcome and mischievous an incubus?

A PLEA FOR ARABI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—I should be very sorry to utter one discordant note amid the general acclamation with which the speedy conclusion of the Egyptian war has been welcomed. No one more heartily rejoices in it than myself, whatever may be my opinions as to the diplomatic course of conduct which has forced it on us. I regret, however, that among these triumphant strains savage cries for vengeance are making themselves heard both in Egypt and in England, and demands are raised for the blood of our captives. I can understand this feeling being prevalent among European residents in Egypt, for terror and cruelty are close allies, but I deeplylament that the slightest indication of it could be avowed in England. It will be a matter of rejoicing to many that a policy of bloodshed finds no advocacy in *The Times*.

I have no desire to shield Arabi and his confederates from a fair trial; but for the honour of our country, the impartiality of the tribunal should be incontestable. I presume these men will be indicted as guilty of rebellion, of the massacre of the 11th of June, and of the burning and pillage of Alexandria. As regards the first charge, it appears to me that it will be difficult to convict a man of high treason who will without doubt, be able to prove that he acted in accordance with the wishes of his supreme hough not immediate Sovereign; that he was instigated by him and encouraged to take the course he did. Arabi will lay the Order of the 1st Class of the Medjidie before his Judges, and plead the approbation of the Sultan for his conduct up to the beginning of July, and I am much mistaken if he does not prove that after that date he was acting in harmony with instructions from Constantinople in continuing to erect and strengthen the forts at Alexandria. He may, it is true, prefer to undergo the worst rather than clear himself by laying any portion of the blame on the Sultan; but that the Sultan was trying to use him to restore his power in Egypt during the winter and up to the time of the war is a matter of notoriety. Of course, in using this argument, I do not put it forward as a legal plea of justification, but as a moral plea of palliation; and I beg those who will read this letter to consider it seriously and dispassionately in this light, and to bear in mind that no one unacquainted with the influence of religious feeling among Mahomedans can form a notion of the power which the expressed mandate of the Sultan, the Caliph, the Head of Islam, excercises on a deep, earnest votary of that faith, which Arabi is. We have had, unfortunately, cases of rebellion in our own country within the memory of many, and the leaders were ed. It was not then thought necessary that a few men should die for the people, and our clemency has been our glory and our gain.

As for his participation or connivance in the Alexandria massacre of June 11, can any one in their senses imagine that an able man, which I believe he is now acknowledged to be, with European friends to guide him, anxiously expecting and fully believing in favourable European intervention, would have committed so gross an error, and one certain to alienate from him all European sympathy? But it is unnecessary to argue this point inferentially. Every day discloses the monstrous falsehoods which have been circulated against this man. It is now a matter of proof that he endeavoured, so far as lay in his power, to save the Christians from the attacks of mobs in several towns, and that he actually put to death 12 of the ringleaders in these attacks.

Lastly, I come to the burning and pillage of Alexandria. If this be proved to have been done by his authority, let the punishment, by all means, be adequate to the crime; but we have again English authority that he absolutely knew nothing of the catastrophe, which was perpetrated by disbanded soldiers and criminals. As for the other stories which have appeared in the columns of English Journals of his appropriation to his own use of the £25,000 belonging to the Customs and of his presence at the torturing of Circassians, and many such like, I am informed, on authority which I believe—English, not Egyptian—that they are simply "lies, gross as a mountain, open, palpable," and that investigation will prove them to be so.

It is not my business or my wish, however, to enter into these matters. All I ask is that Arabi should have what the meanest criminal is entitled to—a fair trial. All I dread is that he may not get it. If he is to be tried by a jury of European residents inflamed with fear and rage, or by a jury of Egyptians all endeavouring to carry favour with the Powers that be by vilifying their recent idol, it may be said in Dante's words, "Tra male gatte è venuto il sorco." Can any one doubt of the nature of the evidence that will be procured—I use the word advisedly—and accepted willingly and joyously by either of such tribunals?

In so grave a case as this, when the credit of our country is at stake, it would be advisable to send some men of authority and position from England to see that the trials are conducted with fairness, and not only that, but to see that the claims of the Egyptians for common justice hereafter shall be properly considered. Are we to re-settle the country on the basis of taxation for the native and immunity for the European? Is the palace of the great Levantine usurer to go free and the house of the native to be taxed 12 per cent.? Is the blue-shirted Egyptian driver of one's hackney coach to pay a professional impost, and the Maltese or Greek to have exemption? Are the natives to be excluded from every post which they are perfectly competent to fill that Frenchmen and Englishmen may be thrust into their places? Until recently the expectants for the fleshpots of Egypt were sitting, like crows on a wall, waiting till some Egyptian was turned out to make a vacancy for one of them. Three hundred and seventy-five thousand a year are now paid to foreigners, and I will venture to say that every steamer bound for Egypt is bringing its freight of office-seekers.

We shall now be responsible for these iniquities, because it is idle to say that if the influence of England be exerted with firmness and decision it will not give way on the subject of taxation and of place-holding and of the most scandalous and corrupt system of naturalization—practised, not indeed by us, but with unblushing venality by the representatives of some of the nations which I decline to mention. I am still credulous enough to think that if Arabi and the people of Egypt (for it seems at last to be allowed that the hearts of the whole mass of the people went with him) had received assurances from our representatives of their sympathy with these great wrongs our present difficulties would not have arisen; but they received no such assurance, for the best reason, that not the slightest such sympathy was felt, and if it became so it is no sympathy on their part with Egyptian wrongs that I urge the appointment of some man of high position and authority to be sent out to supervise the re-settlement of Egypt.

Before concluding this let me raise a word of warning as to the future force which will be necessary to maintain the Khedive, for it is perfectly clear he cannot depend on native soldiers. It will be most humiliating also to employ Anglo-Indian troops. Their manners would render them eminently hateful to the population and their want of sobriety would be a constant source of trouble and disturbances. I should like to suggest the levying of a Malay regiment as the Khedive's guards. I have had some knowledge of these soldiers in Ceylon. They have every requisite for the duty, brave as lions devoted to their officers, and with the inestimable advantage of being Mahomedans.—I remain, Sir, yours obediently,

Venice, Sept. 26. W. H. GREGORY.

MECCA AND THE POTTS.

ACCORDING to all accounts the pretext, real or otherwise, for deposing Abdul Muttalib, the late Grand Sherif of Mecca, was his participation in a conspiracy headed by Arabi Pasha, for the foundation of an Arab State, which was to recognise him as Caliph. Abdul Muttallib's disgrace caused considerable astonishment, as for a long time he has enjoyed the Sultan's full confidence which was made clear when he was entrusted with the custody of Midhat Pasha. It will be remembered that his nomination likewise took place under somewhat surprising circumstances. After the assassination of Hussein Pasha, the rightful successor to the post of Grand Sherif was his brother Abdul Refik; but both the latter and the numerous members of his family were set aside, and the appointment given to Abdul Muttallib. This was all the more unaccountable as Abdul Muttallib, during his previous Sherifiate at the time of the Egypto-Russian imbroglio under Mehemet Ali, was openly hostile to the Ottoman dynasty, and stigmatised it as a usurpation, in consequence whereof he was deposed and replaced by the head of the family of Aun, who was interned for many years at Salonica, but was eventually authorised by Sultan Abdul Aziz to take up his residence in Constantinople. Gradually he regained the good will of the Palace, and singularly to an extent that his re-appointment to the all-important functions of Grand Sherif was rendered possible. It led to a series of quarrels between the partisans of Abdul Muttallib and the numerous supporters of the late Grand Sherif. His position seemed, nevertheless, to have been materially strengthened of late, particularly since he had successfully kept in check the Bedouin tribes that annually harass the pilgrims to Mecca. Intelligence comes to-day (Oct. 3) that the Sheik Suleiman Terbil has been arrested at Bengazi on a charge of carrying on compromising intercourse with the English. The event has caused some sensation at Constantinople. —*Daily Telegraph.*

THE LATE SIR DAVID WEDDERBURN.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SCOTSMAN.")

Ardencraig, Rothesay, Sept. 23, 1882.

SIR,—The death of Sir David Wedderburn has caused a strong feeling of sorrow among many friends. As an intimate friend of many years, I feel that justice has hardly been done to his merits in any notice of him that I have seen; and I address a few lines to your columns, where they are likely to be seen by many who knew him, and who sympathised with him on subjects with which this letter not concerned.

The incidents of Sir D. Wedderburn's more public life have been mentioned in the press, though, from various causes, I should say that in Parliament he never found adequate opportunities for the display of his real capacity and abilities. Having received part of his education abroad, he was an excellent linguist. He had travelled much—in India, in America, in Japan, in South Africa; and he turned his travels to good account, as his contributions to magazine literature have on many occasions shown. I remember that, in the course of a lengthened tour in the United States in 1866, together with the vigour and clearness of his mind, as well as that lightheartedness and youthfulness of spirits, which were characteristic of him to the end. One of our latest talks, in the month of July, was suggested by the death of Mr. Longfellow; and we revived our recollections of a visit to him at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in former days. We visited the poet together at his hotel in London, during his last visit to England. Even in Sir David's trip to South Africa, of last winter—though I fear his state of health must have impeded his enjoyment—he managed to see and hear many things of which his mind was full during the months that followed. He had many friends, and was an excellent host. The last time I saw him was on Friday, July 21st, when I dined with him at the Reform Club at one of those pleasant dinners which he enjoyed giving; and it is, perhaps, worth mentioning that the rest of the party consisted of the Marquis of Tweeddale, Sir John Lubbock M.P.; Mr. Courtney, M.P.; Sir *U. Kayr* Shuttleworth, Mr. Charles Wingfield, and Mr. Stair Agnew. I have no right or desire to bring into public notice that which concerns the privacy or the sorrow of family life. But it may be stated that Sir David Wedderburn was the most attached and devoted son and brother; and I cannot doubt that his mother's death last year seriously affected his already impaired health. His enjoyment of home, his interest in children, his appreciation of the society of his friends, his delight in vacation tours, or shooting parties, will be remembered by those who knew him best; but perhaps the quality which many will recall most distinctly is the buoyant zest and interest in life, which were characteristic of boyhood or early manhood rather than of mature years, and but little suggestive of the fatal breakdown of strength which has ended in his premature death.

I reserve to the last the satisfaction of saying that my late friend, though a keen and earnest politician, was singularly free from anything like party bitterness. That he never allowed his special opinions to interfere with the easy give and take of friendly intercourse, it would be but little to say; but, much more than that, he was a politician who could maintain and assert his own views without the smallest acrimony, or the imputation of motives to others; he cared more to advance the cause which he espoused than to attack those from whom he differed. He had a generous heart, and a true and loyal spirit. Peace be to his ashes!—I am, &c.

CHARLES DALRYMPLE, M.P. for Buteshire.

SIR J. FAYRER, K.C.S.I.

WHEN the idea was first mooted of the Prince of Wales making a tour in India, the Queen, somewhat alarmed at the project, commanded Dr. Fayrer to proceed to Osborne, in order that she might consult him on the subject. Dr. Fayrer had accompanied the Duke of Edinburgh as medical attendant during his visit to India in 1870, and had for many years occupied the important post of Presidency Surgeon at Calcutta. He was also Professor of Surgery at the Medical College of Calcutta, a Fellow of the Calcutta University, and a member of the Senate. He had attained the highest eminence in his profession, was the author of several medical works, surgical and otherwise, founded on his Indian experience, and was, perhaps, the best living authority on all sanitary questions relating to the climate of British India.

As is now well known, Dr. Fayrer succeeded in allaying her Majesty's natural anxiety, and the Prince's tour in India, which extended over several months, was duly accomplished. Dr. Fayrer's post of medical attendant involved grave responsibilities, the more especially as the trip was undertaken mainly owing to his representations as to the minimum of risk incurred. Fortunately, the Prince suffered no ill effects from the climate, while Dr. Fayrer gained the esteem and friendship of his Royal charge. Upon he termination of the expedition Dr. Fayrer received the distinction of being created a Knight Commander of the Star of India.

But this was not the first occasion that Dr. Fayrer's name had been brought prominently before the public. For many years previously he had enjoyed wonderful reputation in India, both as a successful surgeon and as a naturalist. In fact, Dr. Fayrer's career may fairly be described as distinguished almost from its commencement.

He was born at Plymouth fifty-seven years ago, and manifested at an early age the remarkable energy and enterprise which have contributed materially to his success. Having taken a medical degree in London, he immediately proceeded to Italy, where he acquired such a through mastery of the language that he was able to take a medical degree in Rome. He served in the military hospitals at Palermo during the siege of that city in 1848, and was subsequently present during the insurrection at Rome, where he had further opportunities of acquiring experience in his profession. In 1850 he was appointed to the medical service of the East India Company, and shortly after his arrival in India he was attached to the Field Hospital of the Burmah field force. He served with distinction during the Burmese War, and was present at all the chief engagements, including the taking of Rangoon. His courage and coolness under all circumstances, and the marked ability he displayed in the performance of his professional duties, were brought to the notice of the Marquis of Dalhousie, the Governor-General who acknowledge his services in an augograph letter, and appointed him Presidency Surgeon at Lucknow.

Dr. Fayrer's name will always be remembered in connection with the memorable siege of Lucknow. He was a member of the Council of War convened by Brigadier General Sir Henry Lawrence, for the purpose of dividing whether the Residency could be held with honour. Nine out of the chief grrisons, and sixteen men were killed and forty wounded there during the defence. His eldest son, then an infant, was struck by a bullet which, in his mother's arms, but providentially escaped serious injury. When the gallant Sir H. Lawrence was struck down he was assiduously attended by Dr. Fayrer, at whose house he died of his wounds. Dr. Fayrer was subsequently present at the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, having taken part in a forced march of thirty miles in order to reach the beleaguered city. He was honourably mentioned in Sir John Inglis's eloquent despatch describing the defence, and received the thanks of the Government of India for his services during the siege. He was also promoted to the rank of surgeon by brevet, was allowed to count an additional year's service, and was nominated honorary surgeon to the Queen shortly afterwards.

During his residence at Calcutta as Presidency Surgeon, Dr. Fayrer had medical charge of the Mysore Princes. For many years he enjoyed a wonderful reputation also as a consulting surgeon, and was practically the leading medical authority in India. He also achieved great distinction as a naturalist, and his book on the "Thanatophidia of India," ranks as a standard authority on the subject of which it treats. Subsequently, and the work was the outcome of many years' patient and laborious investigation into the action of cobra poison and the baneful effects of snake bites. The shocking fatality which prevails among the native population of India from this cause attracted Dr. Fayrer's attention, and induced him to make a careful study of the reptiles of the country. He conducted interesting experiments with the view of finding an antidote for cobra poison, and though his efforts in this direction have not been completely successful, yet the result has been distinctly beneficial.

But Dr. Fayrer proved himself a practical philanthropist in many useful ways besides that above mentioned, and was constantly seeking to ameliorate the condition of the natives. The extraordinary loss of life and property occasioned by carnivorous animals was one of the subjects which enlisted his sympathies and he collected startling statistics in order to impress upon the Government the necessity of taking effective measures to minimise the evil. For his own part, Dr. Fayrer did his best in every possible way to further this desirable object. He is a keen sportsman, and while not disdaining smaller game, he made the tiger his especial quarry. He has tastes but in addition he is a writing an extremely interesting little work of a quasi-scientific character entitled "The Royal Tiger of Bengal," which contains much valuable information about the majestic brute, besides some exciting adventures.

From the fact of Sir Joseph Fayrer having been selected to attend upon royal personages on two occasions, it might be imagined that he is something of a courtier. Far from this being the case, however, Sir Joseph is a thorough gentleman, unaffected, outspoken, modest man, reminding one of a sailor both in manners and appearance. He is rather below middle height, with a strongly-built, broad-shoulder ed figure, and his features are full of character to an extent that his re-appointment to the all-important functions of Grand Sherif was rendered possible. It led to a series of quarrels between the partisans of Abdul Muttallib and the numerous supporters of the late Grand Sherif. His position seemed, nevertheless, to have been materially strengthened of late, particularly since he had successfully kept in check the Bedouin tribes that annually harass the pilgrims to Mecca. Intelligence comes to-day (Oct. 3) that the Sheik Suleiman Terbil has been arrested at Bengazi on a charge of carrying on compromising intercourse with the English. The event has caused some sensation at Constantinople. —*Daily Telegraph.*

THE LATE SIR DAVID WEDDERBURN.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SCOTSMAN.")

Ardencraig, Rothesay, Sept. 23, 1882.

SIR,—The death of Sir David Wedderburn has caused a strong feeling of sorrow among many friends. As an intimate friend of many years, I feel that justice has hardly been done to his merits in any notice of him that I have seen; and I address a few lines to your columns, where they are likely to be seen by many who knew him, and who sympathised with him on subjects with which this letter not concerned.

The incidents of Sir D. Wedderburn's more public life have been mentioned in the press, though, from various causes, I should say that in Parliament he never found adequate opportunities for the display of his real capacity and abilities. Having received part of his education abroad, he was an excellent linguist. He had travelled much—in India, in America, in Japan, in South Africa; and he turned his travels to good account, as his contributions to magazine literature have on many occasions shown. I remember that, in the course of a lengthened tour in the United States in 1866, together with the vigour and clearness of his mind, as well as that lightheartedness and youthfulness of spirits, which were characteristic of him to the end. One of our latest talks, in the month of July, was suggested by the death of Mr. Longfellow; and we revived our recollections of a visit to him at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in former days. We visited the poet together at his hotel in London, during his last visit to England. Even in Sir David's trip to South Africa, of last winter—though I fear his state of health must have impeded his enjoyment—he managed to see and hear many things of which his mind was full during the months that followed. He had many friends, and was an excellent host. The last time I saw him was on Friday, July 21st, when I dined with him at the Reform Club at one of those pleasant dinners which he enjoyed giving; and it is, perhaps, worth mentioning that the rest of the party consisted of the Marquis of Tweeddale, Sir John Lubbock M.P.; Mr. Courtney, M.P.; Sir *U. Kayr* Shuttleworth, Mr. Charles Wingfield, and Mr. Stair Agnew. I have no right or desire to bring into public notice that which concerns the privacy or the sorrow of family life. But it may be stated that Sir David Wedderburn was the most attached and devoted son and brother; and I cannot doubt that his mother's death last year seriously affected his already impaired health. His enjoyment of home, his interest in children, his appreciation of the society of his friends, his delight in vacation tours, or shooting parties, will be remembered by those who knew him best; but perhaps the quality which many will recall most distinctly is the buoyant zest and interest in life, which were characteristic of boyhood or early manhood rather than of mature years, and but little suggestive of the fatal breakdown of strength which has ended in his premature death.

I reserve to the last the satisfaction of saying that my late friend, though a keen and earnest politician, was singularly free from anything like party bitterness. That he never allowed his special opinions to interfere with the easy give and take of friendly intercourse, it would be but little to say; but, much more than that, he was a politician who could maintain and assert his own views without the smallest acrimony, or the imputation of motives to others; he cared more to advance the cause which he espoused than to attack those from whom he differed. He had a generous heart, and a true and loyal spirit. Peace be to his ashes!—I am, &c.

CHARLES DALRYMPLE, M.P. for Buteshire.

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

A WEEK or so ago the Provisional Committee of Manchester citizens appointed in June last to report upon the feasibility of making Manchester a seaport met and took an important decision. Two engineers—Mr. Leader Williams and Mr. Hamilton Fulton—had been appointed to execute detailed surveys over the rivers Mersey and Irwell, and to report upon the best mode of uniting Manchester to the sea. We gather that the two engineers advocated rival plans, and came to divergent conclusions; although, singularly enough, the estimated money cost of the two plans was about the same. Mr. Fulton was in favour of a tidal waterway right through to the new docks to be built in Manchester. Mr. Williams, on the other hand, proposed to utilize the tide only as far up the Mersey as Latchford, and from thence to Manchester—a distance of some fifteen miles—to construct a ship canal of the ordinary type, with locks. On the report of Mr. Abernethy, by whom the rival schemes were examined on behalf of the committee, Mr. William's plan was chosen, and the earnest cooperation of the subscribers is asked to get it carried out. As to those at a distance can judge by the mere study of documents this was a wise decision. Mr. Fulton's plan would not only have been more costly but more difficult of execution in several ways, not the smallest difficulty being the excavation of a basin at Manchester of sufficient depth to permit the tide to fill them.

In abandoning, then, the scheme of a tidal channel all the way to Manchester, the backers of the project, to make it known as a seaport have, we think, taken a step. It should be comparatively easy for them to deepen the channel of the Mersey as far as Latchford, and the fifteen miles thence to Manchester should not present difficulties insuperable to the engineer well backed by capital. Such a plan, moreover, should fulfil all the requirements of Manchester, especially as Mr. Williams's scheme involves the construction of three parallel locks at Latchford of different dimensions for the ready passing of vessels of various sizes with the least possible waste of water. At high tide these locks will be open, so that ships can pass right in at once, and proceed some miles up the river to Irlam before a lock stops them; and at the very worst vessels will only have to pass the three sets of locks before halting in the Manchester docks. As the channel is to be nowhere less than 100 feet wide, there will be no delay at any time except at the locks, vessels being able to pass each other with ease. The last series of locks at Barton will maintain the upper waters at the dock level, and the docks themselves will, it is proposed, occupy the ground now used as a racecourse. Altogether, 100 acres of waterspace are to be provided, and there will be six miles of river available for docks and yards in the neighbourhood of Warrington.

Were there no detentions but those of a tidal river channel, such as the Lower Mersey, the Clyde, or the Tyne, the work might be completed in a few years' time, and perhaps for a good deal less than twice the money in the engineer's estimate. But directly the scheme is looked at closely, it is seen to bristle with difficulties. Putting aside altogether the dangers that might arise to the canal through river floodings—dangers which money well spent and forethought well applied might perhaps guard against—there is the huge and complicated opposition of vested interests to be reckoned with. Up to Warrington, perhaps, all may be considered plain sailing. At Warrington there are three bridges of the North-Western Company, and near Irlam, rather below where the proposed Irlam canal lock will be placed, there are two of the Cheshire Lines. How are the canal promoters to cope with the difficulties these presents? They will rely, it seems, upon already existing parliamentary powers. In the case of every one of these bridges it has been provided that swing bridges shall be substituted for those now existing, in the event of the Mersey and Irwell navigation being made available for sea-going vessels. All that would have to be done would be to force the railway companies to do as their Acts of Parliament bade them; or else to give them two other alternatives, either to raise the level of their lines, so as to pass over the canal by high bridges, or to burrow through beneath it. These provisions notwithstanding, we doubt very much whether the victory over the railways will be the easy thing here assumed. They will look upon the Canal as inimical to their vested interest and fight the proposals to the last accordingly—with this advantage, that the only system of bridging the canal sanctioned by Parliament is just the one which would not suit the traffic. Interruptions and delays would be constant even were the system of alternative bridges adopted, so that the railways should practically have one crossing available for their trains; and as there are four or five roads which cross the waterway also to be provided for by swing bridges or otherwise, the result would be the loss of hours between Manchester and Latchford. This would add to the expence of the navigation, and might well become intolerable. The promoters would therefore prefer that the railways should cross in some other way; but to all proposals upon such a point they are likely to meet with a sharp negative. It will be fairly enough pointed out by the companies that the alterations in their gradients involved either in high bridges or in tunnelling would materially affect their traffic and increase their working expenses, while the cost of such works would certainly be what they would refuse to bear.

Assuming, however, that the canal is built, and all difficulties of this nature or of any nature overcome, can we also assume that the venture would pay? It is very doubtful. In the first place the cost of the canal and docks is certain to exceed the sum of £5,400,000 named by Mr. Abernethy. But put it at £6,000,000 only; and to earn 6 per cent. on that sum requires a revenue of £360,000 demanded if the undertaking is to pay in a moderate way. This is irrespective of the cost of tugs, pilotage, and the like—the income of the canal to be derived from the tonnage of goods carried, to make a charge of 5s. a ton on 2,000,000 tons of shipping. We have seen no evidence which goes to establish a probability that so much tonnage would find its way to Manchester by water. It must be remembered that the more import of cotton is only all that has to be taken into account. Ships do not readily go to ports where they cannot get cargo to take away, and before the docks of Manchester could hope to become a prosperous business-centre it would be necessary for Manchester to become a great entrepot for merchandise. To become that, however, not only would the dock accommodation proposed require to be much largely indefinitely enlarged—but the whole railway system of Lancashire remodelled. The six millions or so might, in short, become twenty or thirty, and still Manchester be but very imperfectly equipped for competition with Liverpool. Might it not be better, then, before embarking upon this enterprise whose gains are so uncertain, to see whether something more modest could not be made to serve every necessary purpose? Why has Manchester permitted its existing waterways to fall into comparative disuse or to become mere creatures of the railways?—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Education Commission, University Hall, 12 p. m.
Indian Contingent Entertainment, Oval p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 26:—Edwards (s), from Suez. Yeatman (s), and Northern (s), Suez; Oriental (s), Bussorah; Darien (s), Suez; Shah Jehan (s), Mouritius; Duke of Argyll (s), Suez; Corinth (s), Suez.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 28:—Galatia (s), for Calcutta; Infixible (s), Liverpool; Pekin (s), Dondon; Toledo (s), Calcutta; Topaze (s), Havre.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Bhundara, Chindwara, and Cambodia entered the dock on Thursday, and the s.s. Northern yesterday; and the s.s. Persian, Monarch left on Thursday, and the s. s. Sirdhana, Pekin and Inflexible yesterday.

A VAGRANT.—Edward Lillett, a European, was yesterday sentenced to a vagrant by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee Govindram, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THE GAIETY THEATRE COMPANY.—The *Era* of Sept. 30 says:—Miss Jenny Gwynne has been released from her written engagement at the Marylebone to enable her to accept an offer from Mr. Bandmann for a tour through India, Australia, &c.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Nagoo Mahadoo, *alias* Nagoo Bhoya, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of being found loitering by night at Girgaum without being able to render a satisfactory account of himself. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.—Ebrahim Chotoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, upon two separate charges, of theft of a silver watch, silver ornaments, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 73, the property of two persons. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of five months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Antone Fernandes was yesterday convicted by Mr. Shivshunkur Govindram of stealing sundry articles of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 7, the property of Lolla Narsen, a domestic servant in the employment of Mrs. Baird. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to three months' rigorous inprisonment.

LOST.—Mr. W. Lowe, an engineer of the s. s. Calder, reported to the police on Thursday the loss of Rs. 700 in currency notes—one note of Rs. 500 and two notes of Rs. 100 each—alleged to have been dropped on the road somewhere between the Shipping Office and the Government Dock Yard, while the complainant was travelling in a phaeton on that day.

THEFT AT GOOLAM MOHIDEEN-STREET.—Mahomed Abdoola, an Arab merchant living in Goolam Mohideen-street, reported to the police on Thursday last that his room had been entered during his absence and a small black-wood box, brass bound, containing currency notes, cash, gold and other silver ornaments set with precious stones, and miscellaneous articles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 690, stolen.

DEALING WITH MINORS.—Esau Sheriff, a shopkeeper, and six others were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, upon their own admission, of buying from children under the age of fourteen years sundry articles consisting of blankets, carpets, carpenters' tools, &c., without the knowledge of the actual owner of such property. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 30, three others were fined Rs. 25 each, and the rest Rs. 20 each.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammatteepoora, on the body of Tahnoo Balloo, aged forty years. Deceased was a carpenter. He had been suffering from fever for the past twelve days. On the previous evening, while his wife was cooking the evening meal, he was missed; and subsequently his dead body was recovered from a well near his house at Gorupdeo. The verdict was that the deceased committed suicide

FOUND DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of a Hindoo, name unknown, apparently about twenty years of age, found floating in the sea at Chowpatty. There were no external marks of violence on the body. Three gold ornaments were found on the ears of the deceased. The verdict was "that the death of the deceased was caused by drowning in the sea, but under what circumstances he was drownedthere is no evidence to say."

SUICIDE OF A NATIVE SOLDIER.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the lines of H. M.'s 10th Regt. N. I., Boree-bunder, on the body of Pandharinath Kansay, aged twenty-three years. The deceased was a private of H. M.'s 10th Regt. N. I., and was a prisoner in the quarter-guard for being absent without leave. It appears that while the sentry was examining the locks of the other prisoner's rooms, the deceased took the rifle belonging to the havildar of the guard from the rack and a round of ball ammunition from the pouch of one of the guard, which was hanging in the room, loaded the rifle, and shot himself through the head, causing instantaneous death. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

ASSAULT.—Captain Taylor, of H. M.'s Royal Artillery, appeared yesterday before Mr. Shivshunkur Govindram to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by two of the employés of the Bombay Tramway Company named Ewan Mackdonan and Russeor Joonus. The accused admitted the truth of the complaint, and stated that the second complainant having thrown a stone at his dog, he chastised him with a slight caning. This complainant denied the charge, and alleged that the accused struck him, on which the first complainant came up and addressed accused in an utterly unintelligible gibberish. The defendant finding his demeanour was insolent, chastised him with the cane likewise. Mr. Crisp, the manager of the Tramway Company, explained to his Worship that the assault was committed entirely under a misunderstanding; consequently they were unwilling to press the charge against the defendant. The magistrate warned and discharged the accused.

CHAPLAINCY OF KURRACHEE.—We hear that the Reverend Joseph Higgins is likely to be posted to the Senior Chaplaincy of Kurrachee on the Reverend Andrew Spens leaving the place next month on leave, prior to joining his new appointment as Chaplain at Murree; but we hardly think that there can be any foundation for the report, as it appears scarcely probable that a Chaplain from the Bombay Presidency would be posted to Sind, which has for some time been under the Lahore Diocese.—*Sind Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE KURRACHEE VOLUNTEERS.—On Thursday evening last many of the officers and members of the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps met, in their commodious and comfortable Club Hall, to do honour to their late Adjutant, Captain Wetherall, by entertaining him at a farewell dinner given by the corps. Major McHinch, commanding the S.W.R.C., presided, having the parting guest, supported by the Paymasters and several officers of the corps on his right, and the new Adjutant, Captain Carruthers, with some other volunteer officers, on his left. Covers were laid for fifty, but considerably over this number put in an appear

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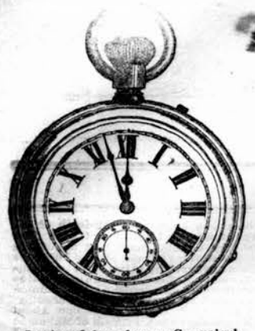

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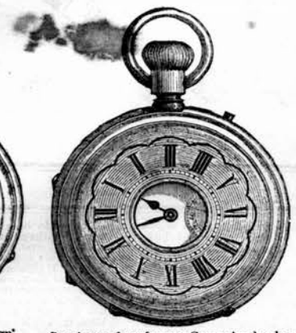

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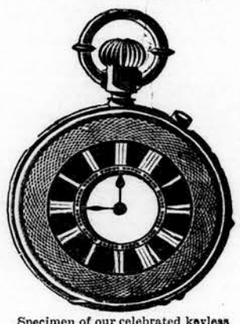

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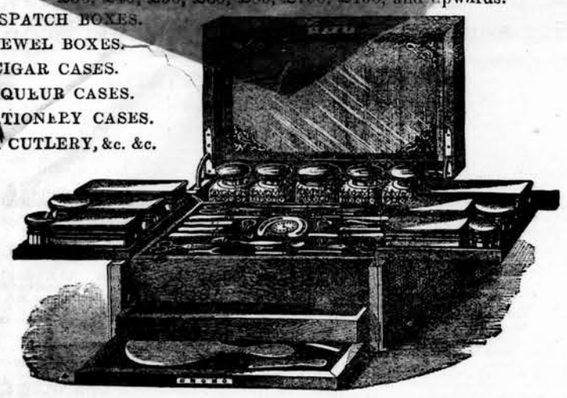

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